and for sale at No. 402 Washing-Boylston Market,) and warranted be purchaser may have his money T. GILBERT.

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Prof. of Surgery in the University of and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms

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practice, and have always found it
ine in chronic, syphilitic and screfuobstinate cutaneous affections.

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BOSTON RECORDER.

WILLIS AND RAND, PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS CALVIN E. STOWE, EDITOR OFFICE No. 127, WASHINGTON - STREET, OPPOSITE WATER-STREET

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1830.

VOL. XV.

RELIGIOUS.

MILMAN'S HISTORY OF THE JEWS.

No. 33.

We notice that this work is frequently spoken of in high terms in some respectable journals, and the opposition to it peremptorily set down to the charge of sectarianism and We are compelled to believe that they who speak of the book in this manner, either have not read it with attention, or have no serious belief in the divine inspiration of the Scriptures. It is of exactly the same character with that class of writings which prepared the way in Germany for the fearful outbreaking of gross infidelity, which afterwards made the Lutheran church in that country an aston ishment and a by-word throughout Christendam. Whoever may cry out upon sectarianism and big otry, the guardians may cry out upon securianism and orgory, the guarantaes of our faith, with the example of Germany before them, must not be silent on such an occasion. The looseness, the unbelieving insinuations, the groundless conjectural explanations, of Prof. Milman, strike at the root of all veneration for the Bible as an infallible revelation from God. He has the lexity of the German writers without their learning; their irreverence without their laborious research We do not suppose that Prof. Milman intended any evil; he was probably not aware of the extent of the liberties which he has taken. If he had known how tenderly warmhearted Christians love their Bible, he would not for the

world have treated it so.

The following valuable remarks on the subject we copy from the London Christian Observer, a work well known

for its ability and moderation. "We perused the work at its first publication, and were so deeply afflicted at its contents, that we were proceeding to draw up a somewhat full reply to its exceptionable statements, and only waited till we could go through the details with the care and at the length which appeared to us desirable to counteract its evil tendency. In the mean time, the celebrity of the reputed author, Mr. Milman, and the character of the work itself, have caused it and the character of the work fiself, have caused it to be so widely canvassed, and its principles to be so fully exposed, that we think it now unnecessary three to slav the slain. Our pages not being con-fined to the logical students, but familiarly domesticated in families, we are always unwilling unneticated in families, we are always unwining unaccessarily to protrude neological expositions of scripture, or light and flippant allusions to sacred things, even for the sake of refutation. In the present case, the task is unnecessary; for it is refutation sufficient that the work in question is triumphantly displayed in the windows of Carille, by the side of displayed in the Wildows of Carne, by the sacro-paine's Age of Reason and similar productions. When a work reaches that degradation, we cease to think it requisite to review it. So far as we are concerned, our readers may live and die in happy ignorance of the irreverence with which, under the grave name of history, sacred things may be assograve name of history, sacred things may be asso-ciated with indecorous images; they may read their matin portion of holy writ, without being haunted through the day with the chilling notion that mir-acles, if not wholly juggles, are at least only natu-ral phenomena; and retire to rest after their ves-pers, edified by the faith of saints and patriarchs, without dreaming of sheiks and emirs, transmuting prophets into poets, and the champions of Israel into gallant insurgents and guerilla leaders."
"But with all the faults of Mr. Milman's book,

the censure upon it, however severe, ought, in or-der to be just, to be discriminating. We cannot bring our minds to think him an infidel, or a willing abettor of infidels; and Carlile's 'fraternal hug' is a gratuitous insuit, which entitles him to sympathy, rather than indignation. The convicted blasphe-mer repices if he can any where collect a stray shred from any decent man's garment to patch the sbred from any decent man's gainers to pater the leprous tatters of brutal infidelity; and to pillage an Oxford professor must be doubly glorious. Mr. Milman is wronged by this base appropriation: he strayed upon the borders of the hostile camp; but we would trust unwittingly, not intending really to enlist himself in the ranks of the enemy. Between this purpose and its result we consider it but justice his purpose and its result we consider it but justice to make this distinction. To say nothing of highto make this distinction. To say hearing the remotives, it seems not likely that a clergyman in Professor Milman's station would have alienated his friends, oftended the public, and impeded his prospects in life, by the publication of such a work, if he had himself fully discerned the tendencies of his own system. He probably intended to write a light and entertaining history, and imagined that the Jewish History might be so treated: that his book would be so dangerous and exceptionable as it is, was no part of his calculations. At the same time, could any man whose views of divine revelanight to be, have written such a book? He has made the enemies of God to blaspheme; he has made the hearts of the righteous sad; and he owes it to himself, to the University of Oxford, to the world, and to his God, to make his palinode as public as his offence. He has been ani-madverted upon in the pulpit of St. Mary's, by a brother professor, in the able and interesting dis course now before us: in the same pulpit should we gladly hear him express his deep regret for has written, and ' preach the faith' which his book has a tendency to 'destroy.' Such a course would gain him the reverence of every honest and Christian mind."

For the Boston Recorder

WITHERSPOON ON JUSTIFICATION. MR. EDITOR,-Messrs. J. S. & C. Adams, o. Amherst, have just issued from the press, a volume of 264 pages, containing the Treatises of Witherspoon on Justification and Regeneration, with an introductory Essay, by William Wilberforce, Esq. The publication of this excellent little work is very timely. Its object is to afford a distinct delineation of the grand outlines of the Christian character; to exhibit the fundamental principles of Christiani ty; and to point out clearly the effects which these principles will infallibly produce, when they are rightly apprehended and felt. I know of no work, which, on account of its high practical character, is hetter suited just at this time, to counteract the influence of that disposition to engage in unprofit-able speculations in Theology, for which this age onspicuous. The works of this excellent di comparatively but little known; and where known, I suspect, are by no means properly appreciated.—Witherspoon was familiarly acquainted with the writings of those eminent men who flourished in the 17th century, and drank deeply from the lountain of practical Divinity, which they so abundantly supplied. No man can rise from the perusal of this little volume, I am persuaded, without being profited. For while it contains the most accurate statements of the genuine principles of the Christian character, it abounds in powerful appeals to the conscience and the heart; and is thus excellently adapted to assist every Christian in the great work of growing up into Christ Jesus in all

The introductory Essay by Wilberforce is a interesting and useful addition to the book .- It is written in his usual style; and cannot fail to be read with interest and profit. The Publishers de-

From the Biblical Repertory. Important admission of the Rationalists, as to the

doctrines of the Bible.

The assertion is very often made, by the oppos ers of the peculiar doctrines of Christianity, that those opinions usually denominated orthodox, are not really taught in the word of God, but that the S. S. properly interpreted, teach little more than the simple doctrines of Natural Religion. In self-defence they are obliged to assume this ground as long as they profess to believe in the divine authority of the word of God; but when they have advanced so far as to regard the Bible, as a news human production, they are at liberty to admere human production, they are at liberty to admit that they contain doctrines, which they cannot, and do not believe. The consequence is, that it is no unusual thing to hear Rationalists of this class, candidly admitting that the S. S. do teach the or-thodox faith, although they reject all its leading principles. The Evangelical Church Magazine of Berlin, for June, contains a striking instance of this

A Reviewer in the Journal for Theological Lit-A Reviewer in the Journal for Theological Literature, (for 1802, p. 594,) published by the late Professor Gabler, one of the most distinguished leaders of the Rationalists—in noticing the conversion of a celebrated Theologian frow neology to orthodoxy, makes the following remarks. "This, doubtless appears very strange; but it may be easily accounted for, from the explanation given by the ly accounted for, from the explanation given by the author himself, and may have been the case with many thinking Theologians before him. Not-withstanding all his heterodoxy, he retained his faith in an immediate divine revelation through Jefaith in an immediate divine revelation through Jesus Christ, and in miracles; professing, however, only to believe in Biblical theology and the historical sense of the New Testament. And it was very natural, as he was no friend of forced Interpretations of the Scriptures, that he should gradually return to complete, although somewhat moderated orthodoxy." To this, Professor Gabler, (himself a Rationalist) adds—"In our opinion this is a necessary consequence—for whoever proceeds from cessary consequence—for whoever proceeds from the principle of an immediate divine revelation through Christ, and is still decidedly heterodox, must either do the utmost violence to the clearest expressions of the New Testament, or be exceedingly inconsistent in all his reasoning, for an impartial view of Biblical Theology-as a history of the doctrines of the New Testament, must in its nature be pretty much orthodox. It is only when belief in an immediate revelation and miracles is weakened by Philosophy and History, and gives way to at most a belief in a mediate revelation, way to at most a benefit in a mediate reveation, that Biblical orthodoxy can assume the form of rational heterodoxy. Here we may easily see, in what sense the orthodox may be right, when they accuse the heterodox of inconsistency."

Lord Jesus! most amiable, most glorious, most powerful! thou hast said, "I am the way, the truth, and the lite." A way without aberration, truth without a cloud, and life without end. Thou hast shown me the way, thou hast laught me the truth, thou hast promised me life. Thou wast my way in exile, thou wast my truth in counsel, thou shalt be my life in reward.

USHER.

If a judgment should be removed while sin remains, it is not removed in mercy, but in anger; for, many times, God gives over punishing in displeasure, as a man throweth away the rod when his scholar is incorrigible.

Br. Reynolds. When prayers are strongest, mercies are nearest.

If we felt nothing but fears, they might make us despair; if nothing but mercies, they would make us secure. If the whole year were summer, the sap of the earth would be exhausted; if the whole were winter, it would be quite buried. The ham-mer breaks metal, and the fire melts it; and then you may east it into any shape. Judgments break, mercies melt; and then, if ever, the soul is fit to be cast into God's mould.

Salvation by grace is not a subject which grows saivation by grace is not a subject which grows out of date in a few months. This glorious doc-trine has been the joy of the church, in all ages, on earth; and it will be the song of all that have re-ceived it in truth throughout the ages of eternity, and be pursued in the heavenly regions with ever growing admiration and delight. DODDRIDGE. growing admiration and delight.

CHEROKEE NATION.

From the Cherokee Phoenix. Address of the " Committee and Council of the Cherokee Nation in General Council convened" to the People of the United States.

Some months ago a delegation was appointed by the constituted authorities of the Cherokee nation, to repair to the City of Washington, and, in behalf of this nation, to lay before the Government of the United States such representations, as should seem most likely to secure to us as a people that protection, aid, and good neighborhood, which had been so often promised to us, and of which we stand in great need. Soon after their arrival in they presented to Congress a petition from our National Council, asking for the interposition of that body in our behalf, especially with reference to the laws of Georgia, which were suspended in a most terrifying manner over a large part of our population, and protesting in the most decided terms against the operation of these laws. In the course of the winter they presented petitions to Congress, signed by more than four thousand of our citizens, including probably more than nine-teen twentieths, and for aught we can tell ninetynine hundredths, of the adult males of the nation (our whole population being about sixteen thousand,) pleading with the assembled representatives of the American people, that the solemn engage-ments between their fathers and our fathers may be preserved, as they have been till recently, in ful force and continued operation; asking, in a word, for protection against threatened usurpation, and for a faithful execution of a guaranty, which is perfectly plain in its meaning, has been repeatedly and rigidly enforced in our lavor, and has received the sanction of the government of the United States

More than a year ago we were officially given to inderstand by the Secretary of War, that the Presdent could not protect us against the laws of Geor-This information was entirely unexpected; as it went upon the principle, that treaties made between the United States and the Cherokee Nation have no power to withstand the legislation of separate States; and of course, that they have no

serve the thanks of the Christian public, for presenting them with this excellent work in so cheap a fora. I hope it will be extensively read, and be the means of great good. A CLERGYMAN. I the means of great good. A CLERGYMAN. had come to this conclusion, that all his illustrious predecessors had held intercourse with us on prin ciples which could not be sustained; that the made promises of vital importance to us, which could not be fulfilled—promises made hundreds of times, in almost every conceivable manner,—often in the form of solemn treaties, some times in letters written by the Chief magistrate with his own hand, very often in letters written by the Secretary of War under his direction, sometimes orally by the President and the Secretary to our chiefs, and frequently and always, both orally and in writing, by the Agent of the United States residing among us, whose most important business it was, to see the guaranty of the U. States faithfully executed.

Soon after the war of the Revolution, as we have

earned from our fathers, the Cherokees looked upon the promises of the whites with great distrust and suspicion; but the frank and magnanimous con-duct of General Washington did much to allay these feelings. The perseverance of successive Presidents, and especially of Mr. Jefferson, in the same course of policy, and in the constant assur-ance that our country should remain inviolate, ex-cept so far as we voluntarily ceded it, nearly banished anxiety in regard to encroachments from the whites. To this result the aid which we received from the United States in the attempts of our peo-ple to become civilized, and the kind efforts of be-nevolent societies, have greatly contributed. Of late years, however, much solicitude was occasioned among our people by the claims of Georgia. This solicitude arose from an apprehension, that by extreme importunity, threats, and other undue influence, a treaty would be made, which should cede the territory and thus compel the inhabitants to remove. But it never occurred to us for a mo-ment, that without any rew treaty, without any assent of our rulers and people, without even a pretended compact, and against our vehement and manimous protestations, we should be delivered over to the discretion of those, who had declared by a legislative act, that they wanted the Cherokee

lands and would have them.

Finding that relief could not be obtained from the Chief Magistrate, and not doubting that our claim to protection was just, we made our applica-tion to Congress. During four long months our dele-gation waited at the doors of the National Legislature of the U. States, and the people at home, in the most painful suspense, to learn in what manner our application would be answered; and, now that C gress has adjourned, on the very day before the date fixed by Georgia for the extension of her oppressive laws over the greater part of our country, the distressing intelligence has been received that we have received no answer at all; and no department of the Government has assured us, that we are to receive the desired protection. But just at the close of the session, an act was passed, by which the close of the session, an act was passed, by which half a million of dollars was appropriated towards effecting a removal of Indiaus; and we have great reason to fear that the influence of this act, will be brought to bear most injuriously upon us. The passage of this act is certainly understood by the presentatives of Georgia as abandoning us to e oppressive and cruel measures of the State, and as sanctioning the opinion that treaties with Indians do not restrain State Legislation. We are informed by those, who are competent to judge, that the recent act does not admit of such constru tion; but that the passage of it, under the actual circumstances of the controversy, will be considered as sanctioning the pretensions of Georgia, there is too much reason to fear.

Thus have we realized with heavy hearts, that

our supplication has not been heard; that the pro-tection heretofore experienced is now to be withheld; that the guaranty, in consequence of which our fathers laid aside their arms and ceded the best portions of their country, means nothing; and that we must either emigrate to an unknown re-gion & leave the pleasant land to which we have the strongest attachments, or submit to the legislation of a State, which has already made our people outlaws, and enacted that any Cherokee, who shall endeavour to prevent the selling of his country, shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of Georgia not less than four years. To our countrymen, this has been melancholy intelligence, and with the most bitter disappointment has it been received.

But in the midst of our sorrows, we do not for-It was with sensations of inexpressible joy, that we have learned, that the voice of thousands, in many parts of the United States, has been raised in our behalf, and numerous memorials offered in our favor, in both houses of Congress. To those numerous friends, who have thus sympathized with us in our low estate, we tender our grateful acnowledgments. In pleading our cause, they have pleaded the cause of the poor and defenceless throughout the world. Our special thanks are due, however, to those honorable men, who so ably and eloquently asserted our rights, in both branches of the national legislature. Their efforts will be appreciated wherever the merits of this question shall be known; and we cannot but think, that they have secured for themselves a permanent reputa-tion among the disinterested advocates of humanity, equal rights, justice, and good faith. We even cherish the hope, that these efforts, seconded and followed by others of a similar character, will yet be available, so far as to mitigate our sufferings, it

not to effect our entire deliverance. Before we close this address, permit us to state what we conceive to be our relations with the U. States. After the peace of 1783, the Cherokees were an independent people; absolutely so, as much as any people on earth. They had been allies to Great Britain, and as a faithful ally took a part in the colonial war on her side. They had placed themselves under her protection, and had they, without cause, declared hostility against their protector, and had the colonies been sul hight not have been their fate? But her power on this continent was broken. She acknowledged the independence of the United States, and made peace. The Cherokers therefore stood alone; and, in these circumstances, continued the war. They were then under no obligations to the United States, any ore than to Great Britain France or Spain. United States never subjugated the Cherokees; on the contrary, our fathers remained in possession of their country, and with arms in their hands.

The people of the United States sought a peace; and, in 1785, the treaty of Hopewell was formed, by which the Cherokees came under the protection of the United States, and submitted to such limitation of sovereignty as are mentioned in that instrued, in the slightest degree, their rights of self-gov ernment and inviolate territory. The citizens of the United States had no right of passage through the Cherokee country till the year 1791, and then efficacy whatever, but leave our people to the mer-cy of the neighboring whites, whose supposed in-

by which the sovereignty of the Cherokees was qualified as follows: The Cherokees acknowledged hemselves to be under the protection of the United themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and of no other sovereign. They engaged that they would not hold any treaty with a foreign power, with any separate state of the Union, or with individuals. They agreed that the United States should have the exclusive right of regulating their trade; that the citizens of the United States should have a right of way in one direction through the Cherokee country; and that if an Indian should do injury to a citizen of the United States he should be delivered up to be tried and punished. A cession of lands was also made to the United States paid a sum of money; offered protection, en-States paid a sum of money; offered protection; en-gaged to punish citizens of the United States, who should do any injury to the Cherokees; abandoned white settlers on Cherokee lands to the discretion of the Cherokees; stipulated that white men should not hunt on these lands, nor even enter the country without a passport; and gave a solemn guaran-ty of all Cherokee lands not ceded. This treaty is the basis of all subsequent compacts; and in none of them are the relations of the parties at all chan-

ged.
The Cherokees have always fulfilled their engagements. They have never reclaimed those por-tions of sovereignty, which they surrendered by the treaties of Hopewell and Holston. These portions were surrendered for the purpose of obtain-ing the guaranty which was recommended to them as the great equivalent. Had they refused to comly with their engagements, there is no doubt the inited States would have enforced a compliance. Is the duty of fulfilling engagements on the other side less binding than it would be, if the Cherokees

had the power of enforcing their just claims?

The people of the United States will have the fairness to reflect, that all the treaties between them and the Cherokees were made, at the solici-tation, and for the benefit, of the whites; that valnable considerations were given for every stipulation, on the part of the United States; that it is impossible to reinstate the parties in their former situation; that there are now hundreds of thousands of citizens of the United States residing upon lands ceded by the Cherokees in these very treaties; and that our people have trusted their country to the guaranty of the United States. If this guaranty fails them, in what can they trust, and where can

they look for protection? We are aware, that some persons suppose it will he for our advantage to remove beyond the Mississippi. We think otherwise. Our people universally think otherwise. Thinking that it would be fatal to their interests, they have almost to a he fatal to their interests, they have almost to a man sent their memorial to Congress, deprecating the necessity of a removal. This question was distinctly before their minds when they signed their memorial. Not an adult person can be found, who has not an opinion on the subject, and if the people were to understand distinctly, that they could be protected against the laws of the neighboring states, there is each other than the country of the residual to the residual t there is probably not an adult person in the nation, who would think it best to remove; though possibly a few migrate individually. There are doubtless many, who would flee to an unknown country, however beset with dangers, privations and sufferings, rather then be sentenced to spend six years in a Georgia prison for advising one of their neighbors not to betray his country. And there are others who could not think of living as outlaws in their native land, exposed to number-less vexations, and excluded from being parties or witnesses in a court of justice. It is incredible that Georgia should ever have enacted the oppressive aws, to which reference is here made, unless she supposed that something extremely terrific in its character was necessary in order to make the Cherokees willing to remove. We are not willing to remove; and if we could be brought to this extremity, it would be not by argument, not because our judgment was satisfied, not because our condi-tion will be improved; but only because we can-not endure to be deprived of our national and individual rights and subjected to a process of intolera-

We wish to remain on the land of our fathers. We have a perfect and original right to claim without interruption or molestation. The treaties with us, and laws of the United States made in pursuance of treaties, guaranty our residence, and our privileges, and secure us against intruders. Our only request is, that these treaties may be fulfilled, and these laws executed.

But if we are compelled to leave our country, we see nothing but ruin before us. The country west of the Arkansas territory is unknown to us. From what we can learn of it, we have no prepossessions in its favor. All the inviting parts of it, as we helieve, are preoccupied by various Indian nations, to which it has been assigned. They would regard us as intruders, and look upon us with an evil eye. The far greater part of that region is, beyond all controversy, badly supplied with wood and water; and no Indian tribe can live as agriculturists without these articles. All our neighbors, in case of our removal, though crowded into our near vicinity, would speak a language totally different from ours, and practise different customs. The original possessors of that region are now wandering savages, lurking for prey in the neigh-porhood. They have always been at war, and would be easily tempted to turn their arms against peaceful emigrants. Were the country to which peaceful emigrants. Were the country to which we are urged much better than it is represented to he, and were it free from the objections which we have made to it, still it is not the land of our birth nor of our affections. It contains neither the scenes of our childhood, nor the graves of our fa-The removal of families to a new country, even

under the most favorable auspices, and when the spirits are sustained by pleasing visions of the future, is attended with much depression of mind and sinking of heart. This is the case, when the re-moval is a matter of decided preference, and when the persons concerned are in early youth or vigorcumstance of a removal, when a whole community, embracing persons of all classes and every de-scription, from the infant to the man of extreme old age, the sick, the blind, the lame,-the improvident, the reckless, the desperate,—as well as the prudent, the considerate, the industrious, are compelled to remove by odious and intolerable vexations and persecutions, brought upon them in the forms of law, when all will agree only in this, that they have been cruelly robbed of their country, violation of the most solemn compacts, which it is possible for communities to form with each other; and that, if they should make themselves comfortable in their residence, they have nothing to expect hereafter but to be the victims of a future le-

Such we deem, and are absolutely certain, will be the feelings of the whole Cherokee people, it they are forcibly compelled by the laws of Geor-gia to remove; and with these feelings, how is it gia to remove; and with these feelings, how is it possible that we should pursue our present course of improvement, or avoid sinking into utter despondency? We have been called a poor, ignorant, and degraded people. We certainly are not rich; nor have we ever boasted of our knowledge, or our moral or intellectual elevation. But there is not a man within our limits so ignorant as not to know that he has a right to live on the land of his fathers, in the possession of his immemorial privileges, and that this right has been acknowledged and guaranteed by the United States; nor is there a man so degraded spect to the states. man so degraded as not to feel a keen sense of in-jury, on being deprived of this right and driven in-

It is under a sense of the most pungent feelings It is under a sense of the most pungent feelings that we make this, perhaps our last appeal to the good people of the United States. It cannot be that the community we are addressing, remarkable for its intelligence and religious sensibilities, and preminent for its devotion to the rights of man, will have added to the control of the lay aside this appeal, without considering that we stand in need of its sympathy and commiseration. We know that to the Christian and the Philanthropist the voice of our multiplied sorrows and fiery trials will not appear as an idle tale. In our own land, on our own soil, and in our own dwel-lings, which we reared for our wives and for our little over when the little ones, when there was peace on our mountains ntte ones, when there was peace on our mountains and in our vallies, we are encountering troubles which cannot but try our very souls. But shall we, on account of these troubles, forsake our beloved country? Shall we be compelled by a civilized and Christian people, with whom we have lived in perfect peace for the last forty years, and for whom we have elitingthy blot in weight the feet. whom we have willingly bled in war, to bid a final adieu to our homes, our farms, our streams and our beautiful forests? No. We are still firm. our beautiful forests? No. We are sun man.
We intend still to cling, with our wonted affection, to the land which gave us birth, and which, every day of our lives, brings to us new and stronger ties of attachment. We appeal to the judge of all the of attachment. We appeal to the judge of all the earth, who will finally award us justice, and to the good sense of the American people, whether we are intruders upon the land of others. Our consciences bear us witness that we are the invaders of no man's rights-we have robbed no man of his territory—we have usurped no man's authority, nor have we deprived any one of his unalienable privileges. How then shall we indirectly confess the right of another people to our land by leaving it forever? On the soil which contains the ashes of our beloved men we wish to live-on this soil we

We intreat those to whom the foregoing paragraphs are addressed, to remember the great law of love, "Do to others as ye would that others of love, "Do to others as ye would that others should do to you."—Let them remember that of all nations on the earth, they are under the greatest obligation to obey this law. We pray them to remember that, for the sake of principle, their fore-lathers were compelled to leave, therefore driven from the old world, and that the winds of persecution wafted them over the great waters and landed them on the shores of the new world, when the Indian was the sole lord and proprietor of these extensive domains—Let them remember in what way they were received by the savage of America, when power was in his hand, and his ferocity could not be restrained by any human arm. We urge not be restrained by any human arm. We urge them to bear in mind, that those who would now ask of them a cup of cold water, and a spot of earth, a portion of their own patrimonial posses-sions, on which to live and die in peace, are the descendants of those, whose origin, as inhabitants of N.America, history and tradition are alike insufficient to reveal. Let them bring to remembrance all these facts, and they cannot, and we are sure, they will not tail to remember, and sympathize with us in these can trials and sufficient in these our trials and sufferings.

Lewis Ross, President of the Committee,

LONDON ANNIVERSARIES.

LONDON BOOK SOCIETY.

The eightieth anniversary meeting of the Book Society for promoting religious knowledge among the poor, was held on Wednes lay evening, the 19th of May, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street. The Rev. Rowland Hill, M. A. in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Wood, after speaking of the scarcity of books in England 400 and 500 years since, thus remarks :-

But now we abound in all sorts of publications. and it behoves us to be careful in our selections of what we read, and especially of what we put into the hands of the poor. Your books, sir, are founded upon the principles of the word of God; and that word itself is sent forth by your instituhis own character, and the character of the Almighty. It reveals Jesus Christ as the way to glory, and is adapted to all conditions of human life. It tells the king to rule in righteousness. life. It tells the king to rule in rightcousness, and inculcates obedience upon his subjects. It enjoins kindness upon masters, and the strictest fidelity upon servants; humility and beneficence upon the rich, and industry and contentment up-on the poor; affection upon parents, and filial duty upon children; honesty in commerce, and faithfulness in friendship. If men were universally actuated by the principles of the Bible, the bliss of paradise would be restored to this fallen

The Rev. Dr. WINTER said, that in pleading the cause of this institution, he felt himself called on to stand by his venerable friend, (the reverend chairman,) who had been connected with this society almost all his life. Although he could not say with him, that he had belonged to the society fifty-eight years, yet he could say that he had been connected with it forty-four years. The object of the society was good, and its plan was liberal. It had been a powerful means of pro-moting that liberality which so much prevailed in the present day amongst the followers of Jesus

The Rev. Dr. Cox, the Rev. R. Hogg, of Kimbolton, the Rev. R. H. Shepherd, and the Rev. Mr. James, of Woolwich, afterwards addressed the neeting, but their remarks are not reported.

NATIONAL SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The nineteenth annual meeting of this Society was held at the central school in Baldwin's Gardens, Holborn, on Wednesday, the 26th of May. The Bishop of Winchester in the Chair. The several classes, both of the boys and girls,

were then brought in, in the order of their classes successively, and being exercised in various de-partments of their education, went through the eculiar evolution of the system, and answered the questions put to them by Dr. Burrow, Lord Kenyon, the Right Rev. Chairman, and others,

with great exactness and accuracy.

The rewards were then distributed to the children, after which the shifting partition which di-

vides the girls' and the boys' school-room, in which the assembly was congregated, being re-moved, a most pleasing sight was at once present-ed to the meeting of all the children arranged in order; who repeated a form of prayer, and sung a doxology, with a propriety and solemnity of manner which was calculated both to delight and impress the minds of the spectators, many of whom appeared to be deeply affected.

The Report stated, that 123,182 boys, and 93,389 girls, making a total of 216,571 children, wete now receiving instruction in the various Sunday and day schools of the Society. The m of £32,000, collected on the authority of His Majesty's letter, since the year 1828, had been applied to constructing some schools, and relieving the necessitous condition of others. One hun-dred and thirteen new schools had been established in the past year, and an addition made to the number of scholars of 11,000 children.

INTELLIGENCE. INDIAN MISSIONS IN CANADA.

The Christian Indians in Canada have recently held a meeting on Yellow Head Island, of which an interesting account is given in the York (U. C.) Christian Guardian, a Methodist paper which appears to be conducted on price ciples truly catholic and truly Christian. We make the following extracts.

They speak with a power and fluency that is truly surprising. In true native eloquence, depth and originality of thought and liveliness of imagination, few excel John Sunday. His very voice is eloquent; and his love and zeal are so great that when he is speaking, his full soul appears to be carried beyond the region of the body. I have been told by those who understand him, that his language is sometimes extremely figurative and beautiful. In communicating what he knows of religious truth, John unconsciously initiates our blessed Lord in his manner of teaching, by striking similitudes and familiar but forcible illustrations, drawn from surrounding objects. "Religion, said he, in one of his exhortations, is like the great lake,—as all the street The Indian preachers and exhorters are very useful. similitudes and familiar but forcible illustrations, drawn from surrounding objects. "Religion, said he, in one of his exhortations, is like the great lake,—as all the streams and rivers from every part flow into the great lake, so in religion, all the thoughts, desires and affections of Christian flow to God."

As a specimen of Sunday's manner of applying religious

As a specimen of Sunday's manner of applying religious

in broken English. I subjoin truth, when he attempts it in broken English. I subjoin the following extracts of exhortations delivered at a pray-ur meeting, to some white people on an island, near Grapo Librar, The wave companies to make Mr. Rephyl

er meeting, to some white people on an island, near Grape Island. They were communicated to me by Mr. Benban.

"Just before I went to Lake Simcoe hast Spring, I help the brothers divide the corn; because every family most have a piece; then it was about so high, (holding his hand about 6 inches from the bench.) When I come back, I go to see the corn again;—some places the corn very high and the ground all smooth, no weeds, no brush. Some places corn very small, no ears, brush and weeds very high. The brothers that hoed their corn and cut up the brush, have very good corn; but the lazy ones have no corn, because they don't host it. My friends, just so it is with us if we don't pray good deal and be faithful, we can't have but little religion. You know the farmer when he husk his corn, he put the good one in one place, and the bad one little religion. You know the farmer when he husk his corn, he put the good one in one place, and the bad one in another place; the good one he keeps, and the bad one he gives to the hogs. So it will be with us in the great judgment, the Lord will put the good people on his right hald in a good place, but the wicked people he will give to the devil. My friends this is all I have to say." Again at another meeting, after one had commenced by making some remarks on the blindness of the carnal mind, John

at another measure, some remarks of the carnat mure, some concluded by these remarks:

"My friends, I will try to speak a little in your language. When I went to Lake Simcoe and Lake Huron hast summer, I went to one place where the wild Indiana live; and when we talk to them first they won't listen at all. By and by they come when it is dark. One old woman was very sick, she had three daughters, but she won't let them go to meeting. When we have meeting she send let them go to meeting. When we have meeting she send them they cry. By and by she ge let them go to meeting. When we have meeting she send them off in a cance, then they cry. By and by she get worse, then she send her two little girls and ask us to conse here. So we went and see her in little wigkewam; we have to get down to get in; very small. Then I ask her what she want? She say, "the devil come in my camp every night, and am afraid he will have my soul, and I want you to pray for me." So we pray for her, but she no get religion that time; but pretty soon she get religion; then she very happy, and pray very much and tell how wicks she have been. She said she was blind and could not u derstand our words, but now she see and understand, and she willing to hear us all day, she never get tired. We just like that old woman, we blind, we can't enderstand the good words; but we must have religion, then we can see. This is all I say. I wish I could understand more your

From Yellow-head Island Peter Jones and several Indian ters proceeded to Penetangueshine and Majedusk Mis-Peter Jones has furnished as with a plensing narra-

exhorters proceeded to Penetangueshine and Majedusk Mission. Peter Jones has furnished us with a pleasing narrastive of this excursion.

A day or two ago, John Sunday and another native speaker arrived here from Matchedusk, on their way to the wast, to make a missionary visit among some of the North Western tribes of Indians, and by them we have received the following account from Mr. Benhum, of what has been done and is doing among some of these long forgotten people, since Peter Jones left Penetangueshine.

"A company of about fifty Chippeways, from the vicinity of Markamaw and Green Bay have embraced religion and requested admission into our church. They ask for some labourers to be sent among them, that they may learn the way of God more perfectly; that their friends, whom they left behind, may hear the good news which they may knowled and enjoy the same comfort in behaving.

"It appears that doors are opening through these converts to the West, as they are said to belong to three different tribes; and one of them, an aged Chief, says in will bring his people down next year, that they may bear the good word also."

In this way is the stream of light, life and salvation flow-

good word also."

In this way is the stream of light, life and salvation flowing into these hitherto barren and thirsty willernesses—af-

In this way is the stream of light, life and salvation flowing into these litherto learnen and thisty witherness—offer this manner is the God of Abraham gathering in the outcasts of Israel. How clearly do the circumstances of every hour's labor among them show, that this is their excepted time, that now is their day of salvation.

In a day their views, feelings and hearts are changed, and they are brought to ask, with the teachalleness of a child, "What shall we do to be saved! We are willing to do the will of the Great Spirit, and want our children to learn the good way." In a day are they "born from above," and are enabled to "rejoice together in neaveety

chill, "What shall we do to be saved! We are willing to do the will of the Great Spirit, and want our children to learn the good way." In a day are they "born from above," and are enabled to "rejoice together in heaverly places in Christ Jesus," or to use their own words, "are made very glad in their hearts"—"receive the spirit of adoption whereby they can cry, "Abba, Father."

This, we are aware, is a matter of surprise and astonishment to the masters and rabbi's of our day; and they not unfrequently ask, as did Nicodemus, "how can these things be?" They are so—and the conversion and reformation of every dranken heathen Indian demonstrates it, just as clearly as the waving of the forest, or the roaring of the billows, or the howling of the tempest domonstrates that the wind blows. But still many will in no wise believe it, as said an apostle, though it be authentically declared unto them,—Nay, though they behold it with their own eyes, they "wonder and perish."

But in this state of spiritual infancy, the Indian convert is far from bring the industrious agriculturalist, the domiciled citizen, and the experienced Christian. He has just been born—he has just begun to live—he has only received the disposition and principle to become these. He is but the rough marble extracted from the quarry by the harmer of the Law and the lever of the Gospel—but it requires many a polished stroke yet, to fit if for a respectivele place in the temple of the church and the habitation of civilized life.

How affecting and animating is the thought to the friend of the forbore and degraded In lian, that two-legged animal that roams the lonely forest, and eats of mature's dainties what his teste or appetite craves, and satisfies his thirst at the crystal fountain; who propagates his kind as occasion and linear grantle, that this create, and satisfies his faired at the crystal fountain; who propagates his kind as occasion and linear grantle, that this

and host may prompt, repels injuries, and takes alternate labor and repose, is, like the tree in the forest, purely of nature's growth; that this same savage has within him the pels injuries, and takes alternate the tree in the forest, purely of reeds of the logician, the man of industry, taste and breed ing, the orator, the statesman, the man of virtue, and the 1; which seeds, germinating to the by the proper culture ions illumination, and nomished by the proper culture adicions instruction and pious example, may yet prove iceable to himself and to others, and by their native vigor, thrive and grow up to great perfection.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN ENGLAND. The London Morning Chronicle gives the following ne-

count of the state of Religious denominations in England.

In England, we are inclined to believe, from the informs-In England, we are inclined to believe, from the i-forma-tion we have received from those who have the means of knowing the moders of the Dissenters, that, admitting at who do not belong to any Diesesting congregation to be Church of England meet—a very liber duclimission, as there are not a few who trouble neither church nor chapels ith their presence—the Dissenters are the un-porty. Wherever throughout the country, there is a village sofficiently populous to admit of a chapel, having a chance of being filled, there a Dissenting or a Methodist Chapel is to be seen. In

all the towns of above five thousand inhabitants, the Disseaall the towns of above five thousand inhabitants, the Dissen-ters and Methodists are unquestionably the majority; and any one who knows what a proportion of the inhabitants of England live in towns, may form some idea of the number of Dissenters. One sect alone, the Independents, have in Eng-land above 2200 congregations. The manufacturing popu-lation are almost to a man Dissenters or Methodists. In several of the great counties, the late returns exhibit a ma-jority of Dissenting Chapels; and, taking one with another, the chapels are much larger (in point of sent room) than charches. A Dissenting clergyman cannot exist without a large audience.

large audience.

We were assured by a gentleman, whose especial business it had been for years to make himself acquainted with the state and numbers of the separatists, that adding the proportion of children to those who belonged to the respective congregations, and including the Presbyterians in Scotland, the Separatists amounted to ten millions. Eay, however, that in England alone they amount to seven millions, that would be half of the population. be half of the population.

THE BIBLE IN FRANCE.

The Bible is now sought after with much avidity in many parts of France. The London Christian Guardian for July publishes the following extracts from letters recently received from Protestant ministers and others in that kingdom.

One clergyman says: "Your valuable consignment of copies of the Sacred Scriptures is duly come to hand: I hastened to make known the circumstance from the pulpit. You should have seen with what joy my poor parishioners received the glad tilings. Children, and fathers of families pressed around me, to partake of the distribution which I made; and I had much difficulty to prevent tunult and confusion."

Another writes: "Since I have distributed your books, the children in our schools are become more submissive; they respect their parents, and obey them without mur-muring. They are no longer seen acting disgracefully in

ther correspondent says: "Since you have sent me estaments: I am besieged daily by poor small farmers and casants, who come from a distance of six leagues in order o obtain a copy. The inclement season and the distance oes not binder them; they are all anxious to possess the acred volume. A worthy old man, aged 70, walked four gues for the purpose of obtaining the Grapels; 'The ding of them,' said he, 'will make me young again, in-much as it will afford me strength and putience sufficient support my infermities.' A family, consisting of eleven to support my infirmities.' A family

certainly is a presage of the good which these laudable distributions will accomplish."

THE SCRIPTURES IN GREECE. Rev. Jones King, in a letter to Dr. Milnor, writes as

I have nothing new to communicate in particular, except that I have continued the work of distribution, so far as I have had opportunity—and of which I shall give you a particular account hereafter. At the present, there seems to me to be an abutement of the desire manifested in this one to be an astrement of the desire manifested in this country for the Sacred Scriptures. It may be only tempo-rary. What particular causes are operating to produce this charge, I will not attempt to say. I repoice that so many copies of the gaspet inve already been disseminated, and hope that in Greece, the door will never be closed

What I say with regard to the abatement of desire for the gaspel, may possibly convey for much to your mind-for I have no doubt that if I were to go out and offer the New Testament to every family who would accept it gra-tic, that I could in a short time distribute all the New Tes-taments I have on hand, and thousands more. There are very few Greek families who would not receive it, if givm. But the abstement is rather with regard to parchasin, and the desire manifested to obtain it. Every thing this country seems halds to great and sullon changes

HOW A MISSIONARY IS RECEIVED IN AFRICA.

The Rev. J. A. James in his speech at the late anniversary of the London Missionary Society, spoks of Africa and of Dr. Phillips reception by the natives is follows:

"Allusion has been made to Africa; and I rejoice, Sir, notwithstanding the arbour of that ambition which leads me to India, I rejoice in the intelligence from Africa. Lattakes begins to reward our efforts, and I rejoice in this, not merely on account of its own intrinsic value, but as nobling another proof to that furnished by Isainh, that it is always too soon to begin to despair. I have just beand an interest to soon to begin to despair. I have just beand an interest to soon to begin to despair. I have just beand an interest to the good some of the public without a word of comment. Harvard College was familed and endowed in the first instance by Orthodox men, for the benefit of the Commonwealth; the College was familed and endowed in the first instance by Orthodox men, for the benefit of the Commonwealth; the University of Musachusetts is held with an iron grap by Unitarians, (one of the comment of the purpose of upholding Unitarianism and crowding down Orthodoxy; and the number of students relined to a more bandied at the purpose of upholding Unitarianism and crowding down Orthodoxy; and the number of students relined to a more bandied, in comparison with what it might be, if the Institution would relinquish its sectarian ground. We ask which is from because, with that which is from above; and the subject to a party; and the number of students relined all others from any participation with them in these privileges."

This is so plain a case that we might leave it to the good sense of the public without a word of comment. Harvard College was famile and endowed in the first instance by Orthodox men, for the benefit of the Commonwealth; the University of Musachusetts is held with an iron grap by Unitarians, (one of the Commonwealth; the purpose of upholding Unitarianism and crowding the purpose of upholding Unitarianism and crowding the proof of u

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1830.

Matthew XIII. 33. Another parable spake he unto them: The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven, which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal, till

This parable affords a most appropriate illustration of the operation of the pure principles of Christianity, which are silently and gradually to extend their influence over the privilege. This is true. The Orthodox have established a san race, enlightening ignorance bringing down every imagination and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God; and ally changing the character and comfition of the whole world, and making the kingdoms of the earth the kingdom of our Lord and his Christ. Wherever Christianity exste, and under whatever form, some portion of this leaven is found, though never in a perfectly pure state; for in all cases, it is surrounded with something else, enveloped as it were in an outside covering, of different texture and various nue, according to the circumstances, feelings, habits, and other peculiarities of the nation or individual, from whom it derives its growth. The higher attaitments on takes in religion, the more of this extraneous matter will he be able to separate, in his contemplations and feelings, from the pure leaven; while the man of lower attaining will still be in bondage, in a greater or less degree, to the

begrarly elements. The difference of attainment in the Christian church. therefore, will produce a correspondent difference in opin-ion and feeling; and these differences, unless tenderly and conscientiously regarded, may lead to the most unhappy consequences. Of this no man was ever more sensible the the apostle Paul, and none ever labored more earnestly to bring good out of this necessary evil. He constantly that it is the duty of the strong to bear with the infirmities of the weak, and not to please themselves; and he admonishes the ecrepulous not to hinder the progress of their more adventurous brethren, but cheerfully go with them so far as they can see the sath of duty clearly open; that by a little concession on both sides, their combined influence might remain unimpaired, and their advancement

be uninterrupted. Christianity is like leaven; and the essence of Christian-

ity must be everywhere the same. There is but one Saviour and one way of salvation for ill, but one birth by the Spirit and one principle of holinese: and wherever this Saviour is acknowledged and worshipped. this way of salvation known and followed, the birth by the Spirit experienced, the principle of holiness implanted; there exists the leaven of the Gospel, there is found that which will save the soul and renovate the world. These great principles are the truths which will endure through for popular use. The works of this sort, which have issued eternity; while the premiarties by which different sects are | from the English press, have been so voluminous, that most distinguished, will vanish as soon as this mortal shall have of our people have had neither money to purchase, nor time put on immortality: the latter are continually changing to examine them, or so meagre that they have disappoint their form with every changing age, but the former remain the hopes of those who have consulted them. The English analterably the same. As surely then as the corn is more vuluable than the bask, as eternity is more important than island prejudices; they manifest a supercitious undervalu-

time, as heaven is purer than earth; just so sure is it, that these great principles of religion are to be loved and cherished in preference to any peculiar modes of worship, or forms of church government, or particularities of philosophical speculation. These all spring from earth; the others have their root in heaven : the one is the product of the uman mind; the other, the fruit of divine wisdom.

Differences of this nature among real Christians are ofen mere matters of taste, or result from peculiarity of mental structure or accidental association. That Christianity night find roady access among all nations, and exert its full influence on all sorts of minds, it was made capable of assuming different external forms, more or less spleudid according to the genius of various people, and of connecting itself with different systems of philosophy more or less sub tle and complete :- and the needy sinner, who will centend for the form or the philosophy to the forgetfulness of the spirit, is like the thirsty man, who will throw away the water, and attempt to swallow the cup in which it was given him.

TO THE IMPARTIAL.

The Orthodox think that they have three definite and well-ascertained causes of complaint; there are three respects in which they consider themselves seriously and deeply wronged; and we would now submit their case to the adgment of the imparial. The causes of complaint we vill state in the language of Professor Stuart, in his recently published Letter on Religious Liberty; both because his words clearly express our meaning, and because we suppose they may have influence where ours would pass unfice led

1. Mr. Stuart, addressing his opponent, says, "You have represented us as having dark, selfish, malignant pur-poses, as determined at all adventures to introduce compulsion into matters of religion,"-(p. 22.) It has been cusomary for several years past to represent the Orthodox in this manner; and had the slander been confined to the vile & orthless, it would not have been naticed, for, as the friends of rood order we expect to be slangered and Inted by enemies; but when the charge is repeated by men of high standing, and excitee injurious prejedices in the minds of those under their influence, it is tone for the wronged to look about them. It is time for them to demand the evidence of their guilt or an acknowledgement of their inno cence. The Orthodox deny that they have given any just cause for suspicion; if they have, let their guilt be proved.

2. Mr. Stuart says, again, "We have a right to give our operty to churches of our own way of thinking, and to believe and maintain that parishes are not of conches. We have a right to feel ourselves injured when this roperty is wrested from us under color of the law." Is it not a strange thing, that when the distinction between church and society or parish has been clearly recognized ever since the first institution of Congregationalism, and has been so well understood in this country that men from generation to generation have sequenthed their property partly to the church and partly to the parish, it should ow be said that the church has no legal existence, and the parish has a right to strip it of is property and turn it on of doors? This many parishes have done already, and more threaten to do it; and when we are thus robbed and ontlawed, shall we not complain, without being branded as raitors? We will not only complain, but we will have redress. We would not encroach one tittle on parish rights we desire not one farthing of parish property; -we ask for nothing but what is given to the church in distinction from the parish.

3. Mr. Stuart says, "We have rights in a University which is the property of the whole State, and was not founded or en lowed exclusively by Unitarians; at least we have suck rights, so long as we are not absolutely disfour chized. We have a right to expect that the property of the State in such an establishment, should not be appropriate The Rev. J. A. James in his speech at the late anniver- to the purposes of a party; and that the instructors in them

thodox may have a share in its government, and avail themselves of literary advantages without being compelled to contribute to the support of Unitaritaism. At present they can scarcely enter the College without incurring the guilt of

religious suicide. It is now well understood that several of the more liberal Unitarian guardians of the University are aware of the ininexpediency of holding it in its present position, and would gladly effect a change; but their han is are tied by a few of the more sealous and exclusive among the clergy and laity. It is whispered that the Orthodox have their privilege. This is true. The Orthodox have established a e, | Seminary at their own expense, and after much oppos because they were forced off from the College of the State; and if the Unitarians wish for a Seminary, they have the means of establishing one, and no Orthodox man will up pose their design. But Harvard College is not theirs; it belongs to the State of Massachusetts; and they who now hold it in their sole possession, hold it thus exclusively without right, and must hear the odium of usurpat

The community, we believe, are waking up to a sense of the rights of their fellow citizens, notwithstanding the vengeance threatened against thee a who first began to enlighten them on the subject. The people at large, when fully put in possession of a subject, will generally decide correctly; and in such a government as ours, their decision must be final. It is wiser to anticipate that decision, than wait till compelled to yield.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA AMERICANA.

Three volumes of this important work have already en published by Messra, Carey & Lea of Philadelphia. It is formed on the basis of the German Conversa ions. Lexicon, and prepared for the press by Dr. Francis Lieber, assisted by E. Wigglesworth, Esq. It will be comprise in twelve large octavo volumes, at the moderate price of two dollars and fifty cents per volume.

On several accounts we have watched the appearance

every successive number of this work with deep interest, The stopendous events that have taken place during the last century, the great changes that have been effected in the state of society throughout christendom, the imp that has been given to every species of enterprise, the rapid and extensive advances that have been made in science and terature, have opened new fields of investigation hitherto equalled in extent and interest, of which every wellinformed man wishes to take at least a core ay survey ;thile the more minute division of intellectual labor, and the increased effort that is necessary to the attainment of distinguished excellence in any one branch of knowledge, recludes the possibility of original investigation by any individual in more than one or two departments of science. In such circumstances we are obliged to rely for much of our information on compendiums and compilations prepared works, too, are generally written under the influence of

knowledge, which happen to be in no way connected with British glory or British commerce. This is the case particularly in reference to our own country; and it occasions a deficiency which is felt more than any other, by every cit-

izen of the United States.

We have, therefore, long been anxious to see a work written by men who can take an impartial and complete survey of the progress of knowledge throughout the world; and such men are the Germans.

Another circumstance gives peculiar interest to Dr. Lieber's publication. The character of our countrymen is yet in a forming state; old habits are broken up and old principles have become obsolete among us; take the country as a whole, and we are a sort of fermenting mass, ready to receive almost any impression or be moulded into almost ny form, according to the influences under which we are placed. Withal we are very greedy of knowledge, and press on after it wherever we can obtain it quickest and cheanest. A work, therefore, like that rader consideration, if executed with ability, will exert a powerful influence in the formation of the intellectual, moral, and even religious, character of our countrymen.

It becomes, then, a question of great interest, what is the baracter of the Encyclopedia now offered to the American mblic ! From the specimen which has already been given, we have no hesitation in saying, that in regard to intelligence, skill, and faithful diligence, it is a work of the very ighest order. We know of no similar publication that can bear any comparison with it for the rich variety of valuable formation, which it condenses within so small a compass. It is free from all the narrowness of English prejudice, it contains many important and interesting details which can se found in no English production, and is a work which could be written by none but German scholars, more than wo hundred of whom were employed in the original com-

In preparing the work for the American press Dr. Lieber appears to have examined every article with great care, and many of them be has entirely rewritten; and articles on beca prepared expressly for this work by our most distined scholars; as for example, the department of Amercan Biography is entirely furnished by Mr. Walsh of Philadelphia. We feel under special obligations to the editor for the attention which he has given to the history of the early Christian Fathers, (a most interesting subject almost entirely neglected in modern English literature,) and for the use which, in this department, he makes of the writings of the learned and truly excellent Professor Neander, to whom he constantly refers. For a specimen of the new and rich stores of knowledge brought to light in this work, we refer Language, and Literature, on the Anglo-Saxon Lon guage, (written we believe by the editor,) and on Conso-(by the same writer.) The articles on subjects con nected with politics and law are particularly valuable and instructive, and we refer to the article Constitution as an

With all the excellencies of the work, however, we think there are some few serious objections to it; and as we do not desire on such a topic to deal in general expressions of disapprolation, but to point out with precision the particular things to which we object, we must defer this part of the subject till next week. Meanwhile, we hope the editors and publishers will be cheered in their ardsons and perplexing labors, by the prospect of extensive uscfolness and ample remuneration.

MATTHIAS CLAUDIUS.

Every admirer of German Literature has heard of Mat-hias Claudius; a man, who, by wit, argument, and fervent inty, upheld the cause of evangelical religion against its as faces, for more than thirty years of the darkest peiod of the religious history of Germany. It was then cus-omary, (as it is now.) for the Liberals to represent all the aritings of the Orthodox as weak and worthless; but whenever a work appeared on their own side of the question ere was no limit to the praises bestowed upon it. fer to exhibit this practice in its true light. Charlins wrote romorous fable, of which the following exact translation has been sent as by a poetical friend.

I. A bustling Hen did once acquire A barn-yard reputation,

For being, certes, the stantest crier Of all the feathered nation, To Liy an egg, she'd oft retire, And then, what exultation! She'd cackle like a brase asfire,

And make her proclamation. 2. Her jealous sisters tried to mock. Grese thought she was ill-bred; Was seen to shake his head; And once in view of all the flock

He spake to her and said: 3. " Madam, what good you get by moise "Tis loand for me to see ; Your constant cachleing annuys My ears, exceedingly Why need you publish all your joys !

Lay eggs, and let them be." 4. She, meanwhile scratching with one leg, And poised upon a single pog, Cried: "Oh! 'tis time you knew it; 'Tis the fashion now to lay an egg, Aul then, Sir, to REVIEW IT."

Explanation .- A sentence in our last paper appears so iable to misconstruction, that we expected before this time o receive a note of admonition for it from some of or friends. The passage alluded to is the following: "We abound so much in the external works of praying, preach ing, and doing good, that we grow negligent of the internal. editation, self-examination, and communion with God." The caution intended to be conveyed is simply this: there is such a pressing urgency for the exercise of active piety, that we are in danger of neglecting the equally important duties of contemplative picty.

Address of the Cherokees .- We hope all our readers will give to the Address of the Cherokess, on the first page, an attentive perusal. It is a document, which, as it regards style, moderation, and firmness, would not suffer by comparison with the papers of the American Congress during the Revolution. Whatever may be the merits of the question, the Cherokees have a right to be heard in their own defence

Hard Names .- If it is wrong for Unitarians to call Orindoxy bigotry and funaticism, is it not equally wrong for the Octhodox to speak of Unitarianism as poison and corruption? Not that we would object to the calling things by their right names. Bigotry and funaticism ought to be exposed; and false doctrine is moral poison and corruption: but we now refer to the undistinguishing reproachful application of these epithets. Hard names may irritate, but they can rever convince; they produce us ant feelings in those who apply them, and in those to whom they are applied. If we will avoid odious appellations, and investigate principles, we shall all be more likely to arrive at truth in the end. The meek will He guide in judgment; and the meek will He teach His way. So says the Bible.

We copy the following paragraph from the N. Y. Obser We need a Court of Chancery, or something else, in Massachusetts, for the purpose of restoring perverted funds to their proper use.

Lady Hereley's Charities .- The London Congression Lang Hencey 3 Charles Hany of our readers who have felt justly insignant at the gross perversion of the large charliers of Loy Hestely by Unitarian tracters, which we have again and again exposed in the pages of this maga-

zine, will rejoice to know that decisive measures are at length taken to bring that question before the Court of Chancery. A most elaborate case has been drawn, the best opinions have been obtained, and some distinguished pleaders secured, and the respective trustees served with those summons which amounts that the sensessive doesn't those summons which announce that the necessary docu-ments have been filed against them. A few months will therefore bring this case fully before the public.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS. The Political Class Book; by Wm. Sullivan, Esq. loston; Richardson, Lord, and Holbrook.

It might be expected that in a country like this, where Il the civil power must rest altimately with the people, no ins would be spared to give the young such instructions regard to their political rights, as would lead them to a ull understanding and judicious enjoyment of their privileges. But no such system of instruction has ever been adoptd in our common schools or academies, and we have even been destitute of books adapted to such a course of study. We rejoice to see the subject at length claiming the attention of a gentleman of Mr. Sullivan's standing and principles. We are not sufficiently versed in these matters to enter into a minute criticism of his work; but so far as we re capable of judging, it seems to be just what was no ed. It is written in a style of unusual purity, simplicity, and dignity; and where the author touches upon the very delicate subject of religion and religious seets, he discharges is duty juliciously and impartially, it we may judge from slight examination

For the purpose of showing that certain opinions resecting the nature of an oath are not peculiar to Professor Stuart, (or the Orthodox,) we copy a single remark of Mr. ullivan's on this subject, (p. 116.) "An oath suppos that he who takes it believes, that there is a God, who will, in a future life, reward the worthy and punish the wicked."

The Appendix, by Mr. G. B. Emerson, will be found a usble directory to a course of reading and study for prac-

A Sketch of Sacred Geography for Sunday Schools, &c. New-York, J. P. Haven. This is a very neat lale volume, with fose maps finely engraved; the whole pr pared by one who shows himself to be well qualified for his We recommend the work not only to Sunday Schools and Bible Classes, but to all Christians, who have not enjoyed the advantages of an extensive course of Bablical ady. This little volume will enable them to feel the forof many passages of Scripture, which would otherwise appear dark and unmeaning.

Scamen's Devotional Assistant & Mariners' Hymns, by Joshua Levitt. New-York, published by the Amer ican Seamen's Friend Society. We copied into the Reorder of week before last a notice of this interesting work from the New-York Advertiser. We have since received copy, and are happy to find that it merits the rem dation there given of it. It is for sale by Messrs. Peirce & Williams, of this city.

Genius of Universal Emancipation.-Mr. Lamb los resumed his arduous and fearless course of labor in behalf of the injured African, and now publishes his work months . We have before us the number for July, which well rresponds to its expressive motto, Fiat Justitia Runt

Christian Intelligencer. - A religious paper with this title has just been issued at New-York, by an association of members of the Reformed Dutch Church; Rev. C. D. Westbrook, D. D., Editor. We wish the members of the renerable clearch success in their enterprise. We extract the following paragraph from the editorial address.

the following paragraph from the editorial address.

The responsibility of Christian Editors is unspealably great. They must meither betray the confidence of him Master ner invade the rivit rights of the State. They must render must Cesar the things that are Cesar's, and must first the things that are God's. There is such a thing as straparation between the one and the other, without containing them. There is such a thing as regarding the rights of each without committing the interests of either. There is such a third in the containing the interests of either. There is such of the paragraph of the very genins of our Government, and to five spirit of our people and their institutions, that should inculcate Christian Watchfulness over our own min's an pens. "We must set hours's to our zeal by our discretion."

EDUCATION REPORTER.

EDUCATION REPORTER.

CONTENTS OF No. 7. Historical: Education in P
cylvania. Instruction: Visible Hinstrations. Selso
Omenical Institute of Science and Ladinstry. Literat
Claims of English Composition. Marcal Culture: Sal
Schools. Lyceuma: Humswick and Top-bana Loc
Editorial: Modern Infidelity, (Famey Wright &
Public Schools in Boston. Simple Apparatus. To
tor School. Communications: Lyceum Apparatus.
revibin. Betan of Intelligence: Working Men's |
Bristol Convention of Teachers. Convention and Loc of School. Communications of Working Mea's pully Bristol Convention of Teachers. Convention and Lyrenia Hampden County. Juvenia Lyrenia, Hampden County. Juvenia Lyrenia, Poetry Talosing scene. Miscellany: Human Granden. Jesus computation of time. Discovery of America. Our combastion for the Blind. Trip to Valley Forge. Granthodom. Education.

COSTESTS OF No. 8. Historical: State of Education of Proposition Schools: Public Schools in the

ion in Pransylvania. Schools: Public Schools.

Moral Culture: Elemishes in Children to keep up an increasing interest in Saldan Intellectual Culture: Modes of Instruction. In Intellectual Culture: Modes of Instruction. Intellectual Culture: Modes of Instruction. Intellectual Workers of Centre School District. Editorial: Wise. Hospital for Lonatics. Lenox Lycenia. exication: Pocumatic Apparatus. Renx of Intellectual Competition. Proposed Education and the Chards. S. Connectivit. A. Bedford Schools. Instructors' Intont School wanted. Deaf and Bonds. Convertible of the Competition of Competition o Education. Hints to Infant School Translers. Methods Seminaries. Hind Philosophers. The mark off. Esquire. Eleganere of Schore. Female Spider and her eggs. Royal Amusements. Nature, &c.

COLLEGIATE RECORD.

Harvard College.—Commencement on Wednesday new Celebration of the Phi Beta the day following. Oration is Rev. Orville Devey; Porm by Grenville Mellen, Esq. A writer in the last Christian Register, with the signam "L." represents it as the design of the Orthodox to middle sectorization, "the soul-enslaving creed of Grinism" (to use his own expression) into this instanton. This is a great mistake. All truly liberal men, extract the Orthodox, with to drive sectorization and of the year leading. vard College. They would have neither the 'soul-e ving creed of Calvinism' nor the soul-beaum creed of Unitarianism, in the University of the ? Harvard College has been sectarian long enne

The Yeoman's Gazette, printed at Concord, in refer to an alleged statement of Mr. Benact's that "more cently all the students were required to attend religious erriess at the College chapel," &c. says, "This state is utterly destitute of truth. Mr. Benact well k is utterly destitute of truth. Mr. Bennet well knows from experience, that students at Cambringe have at all times emoyed the liberty of attending worship elsewhere than the college chapel, it asked for." Before the editor of the Yeonian's Gazette charges his fellow creaters win falsehood, he should take pains to ascertain forts himsel. Until recently students at Cambridge were not permitted to attend worship at any Congregational Carch, except the chapel; and this un bouldedly was for let which Mr. Beonet stated; and a fact probably well known to the editor of the Yeonian's Gazette.

University of Vermont .- The commencement at this institution took place on Wednesday Jast. The Degree A. B. was confirmed on four young geotlemen, alumn; that of A. M. on two; that of M. D. on time.

A. M. on two; that of M. D. on nine.

Dartmouth College. - The Masters' Orations at the operarching commencement (Aug. 18.) at this bestitute ill be by Charles Dexter Cleveland, A. M. Professor Languages at Dickenson College, Carlisle, Penn, and James Church Alvord, Esq. of Circenfield, Mass. John Dreight Wellard, Esq. of Troy, N. York, will deliver the Oration before the Society of the Phi Eera Kapps.

Wesleyan University. - The following gentlemen have een chosen Trustees of the Wesleyan University at Mor-Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D. of Wilbraham, Mass.; Bet

Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D. of Wilhraham, Mass.; Rev. Laban Clark, of Bridgeport; Rev. Thomas Burch, of Middletown; Rev. Herman Bargs, of N. York; Rev. Joseph A. Merrill; Rev. John W. Hardy, H. D. Lawer, Fisk, Lynton, Vt.; Hon. Isance, Kellegg, of New-Harthold, Ct.; Doctor James L. Phelys, of New-York; Hon. William L. Storrs, Geo. W. Standey, Henry L. Dekoven, Eljib Hubbard, Sanned D. Hubbard, Jonathan Barnes, bur Welb, Aaron Samiford, John L. Smith, Abel Bles, and Abraham Aveys, Esquires. Abraham Avery, Esquires.

Boulston Prize .- The I University, have awarded a Gold Medal of that validence, for the best Dis tween cutaneous discuss internal organs." The presame gentleman three tin

Examination at the Poof the Polytechny, at Chittenau ult. The examination of the 12th, was concluded on it delivery of Lectures on the 1 cl, by those members of the study.

study.

The annual exhibition took nesday. In the afternoon, at livered by Gerritt Smith, Esq. zation of Shaves, before a lably.

ment of the University of Nort 2th of June. The degree of ferred on 14 years mea, the de and Doctor of Divinity on Rev. and Mary College, and on Rev. erlem, New-York. North Carolina Univer

erlem, New-York.

University of Va.—The
sity of Va.—chosed on the 17.
Sivered and one e-zay read
son, the visitors and a mane
delivered to 21 young men,
faculty as gradinates in the d
of the University—some in
mather. This method of gr
from that of anywher caller nother. This method om that of any other c

> PROGRESS OF Ludlow, Vt.—This town not less than \$2250, for ards only \$600,—making a savin o the influence of the Temp New-York State Sociona Albany: "In 10 more banny Societies, and full 2 tile doubt that we have seen

Licenses .-- The County their recent annual meeting tailers of spirits, excepting plied for becases, and had without effect.

The West .- The West ished at Batavia, Ohio, give cannal acceting of the Highlat v, which was held in the Mohe 3.1 alt. His Excellence

Kays:
Your Managers have als hat since your association

throwing away their poison at the East. How is this? Shorchom, Vt .- The T re of 20 members, to of 200 in the whole i

In a town in New-Har habitants, three intemp-tide within a year.

RELIGIOU

at the present rate of except, (equal to 3,750 silv

Malabar Coast .- The is greatly prospering the Imaa, both of our own greatest harmeny subsists cieties."—Chr. Mirror.

Another Missionary Jone 6th, received at the Lev. Mr. Graner, Gern via, the capital of or at 9 o'clock in the evening stays. He enjoy and five days. He enjoy ring his bong illness, at who surrounded his bed parted .- N. Y. Obs.

Missionaries to Afri Descons at Harrford on I pect to sail in the same

Mission to Armenia. tleman, dated Cons. Journal of Commercial th Key Mr. Dwight,

Methodist Liberality of the anniversary of a continuous Society; and at the tist Missionary, on the 17th author of the celebrated E.

nation of the celebrated E and other popular works, man of the meeting, with the About sixteen years ago, secretaries of the Wesley niged me to speak to Printportance of sending mission over farget the remainment of the control of theman closed his observat that we shall be juddens. there is room enough for ten times more than we ca BIRLE CAUSE.-We u

ures are in train by the Ba entice supply of that state work will be accomplished work will be accomplish tween three and four the just been ordered by the of the National Society We are furthermore i Bible Society of Teames tiguous auxiliaries has un nessee, extending from C

River, and comprising two large quantity of tibles for

The Bible Cause in learn from the Bagor Referenlly to the distribution. Court House in that place, lowing statements and rest That two years ago the of the Pendocot County love thousand families we of the whole or a part of it drawed from the parent and every family found de tree copy of the Seriptur distributed, was \$509, of heaving the society in del the parent society greatly and much more, in order tipolic resolution of suppliers. May, 1831. After va Resolved, That, well raise the sum of 2 500, t

that decisive measures are as prestion before the Court of e case has been drawn, the ined, and some distinguished opecitive trustees served with et them. A few months will before the public.

EW PUBLICATIONS. ook; by Wm. Sullivan, Esq. d, and Holbrook.

t in a country like this, where altimately with the people, no e the young such instructions his, as would lead them to a s enjoyment of their privile. cuction has ever been adoptcademies, and we have even ed to such a course of study. it length claiming the attenullivan's standing and princiversed in these matte f his work; but so fir as we ms to be just what was neede of unusual purity, simplicity, author touches upon the very religious seets, he discharges rtially, if we may judge from

are not peculiar to Professor we copy a single remark of Mr. (p. 116.) "An oath supposes that there is a God, who will, thy and punish the wicked." . B. Emerson, will be found a

graphy for Sunday Schools, en. This is a very near litly engraved; the whole pre-If to Le well qualified for his ork not only to Sunday Schools Christians, who have not enextensive cause of Biblical I enable them to feel the force , which would otherwise ap-

stant & Mariners' Hymns. k, published by the Amer-We copied into the Reco of this interesting work, We have since received s for sale by Messrs. Peirce &

ancipation .- Mr. Lundy has ess course of labor in behalf a publishes his work monthumber for July, which well motto, Fiat Justitia Ruat

-A religious paper with this New-York, by an association of Dutch Church; Rev. C. D. We wish the men ir enterprise. We extract he editorial address.

an Editors is unspeakably the confidence of their the confidence of their the of the State. They must at an Cesar's, and anto God ere is such a thing as separather, without confimmling as regarding the rights of interests of ender. There is not not forward the confidence of the Georgians.

REPORTER.

Morical: Education in Penn-ide Historiums, Schootz; and Industry, Literature: Moral Culture: Salioni, tek and Toushan Lyceum, y. (Famy Wright & Cu.) Sample Apparatus, Tou old s: Lyceum Apparatus, Cor-nect Warking Men's party, ex. Convention and Lyceum prical: Education in Penn. thers. Convention and Lycenson trende Lycenson. Pactry: The ay: Human Grandeur. Jewish movers of America. Our country. Trip to Valley Forge. Grant

Historiaal: State of Educa-Public Schools in Bos-dies in Children's Books, states in Sablath Schools. Editorial: Working Lenex Lycena. Commu-us. Rems of Intelligence: a and the Church. Schools i chools. In-trusters' School Convention s. The mask off. Esquire. Spider and her eggs. Roy-

IATE RECORD.

fellowing. Oration by renville Mellen, Esq. an Register, with the signature lesign of the Orthodox to intro-soul-enslaving creed of Cal-spression) into this institution. expression) into this institution.
All truly libered men, as well as ve sectorianism out of the on the Soul-benumbing to the University of the State. sectation long enough, and it is and from so unworthy a bondage. Mr. Hennet's that "until rerequired to attend religious ex-"&c. says, " This statement h. Mr. Bennet well knows ents at Cambringe have at all for." Before the editor of a his fellow creatures with to ascertain facts him ridge were NOT permitted Congrega ional Church, exmontedly was the fact which of probably well known to the

he commencement at this sday last. The Degree of ong gentlemen, alumni; that

-The Masters' Orations at the The Masters' Orations at the (Ang. 18.) at this Institution Cleveland, A. M. Professor of College, Carlisle, Penn. and Say, of Greenfield, Mass. John Troy, N. York, will deliver the of the Phi Peta Kappa.

The following gentlemes have be Wesleyan University at Mis-

of Wilbraham, Mass.; Rev. Thomas Burch, of bangs, of N. York; Rev. Joshu W. Hardy, H.-n. Isaac are Kellogg, of New Hartford, s, of New-York; Hon, William s, Henry L. Dekoven, Elj.h. Abard, Jonathan Burnes, Lance Smith, Abel Blass, and Ada. D. of Wilbraham, Mass.; Rev. John L. Smith, Aled Com. Adv.

Boylston Prize .- The Boylston Committee of Harvard Baylaton Prize.—The Boylston Consistes of Harvard Enterstity, have awarded the premium of Frity Bollars or a Gold Medal of that value to Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence, for the best Dissertation on a the connexion between entaneous discusses that are not contagious, and the internal organs." The premium has been awarded to the same gentleman three times successively.

mination at the Polytechny .- The Annual Term Examination at the Polytechny.—The Annual Term of the Polytechny, at Chittean 19, N. Y. was cl. sed on the 21st alt. The examination of the School, which commenced on the 12th, was concluded on the exeming of the 20th, by the delivery of Lectures on the Natural Sciences, in the Chap-el, by those members of the class who have pursued that

The annual exhibition took place, at the church on Wedas animate candidate to the process of the same and the s

bly. North Carolina University.—The annual commencement of the University of North Carolina, was held on the 2thi of June. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 14 young men, the degree of Master of Arts on 6, and Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Adam Empire, of William and Mary College, and on Rev. Cornelius Vermule, of Haerlem, New-York.

erlem, New-York.

University of Va.—The summer session of the University of Va. closed on the 17th ult. Two orations were defivered and one essay read before the Rector, Mr. Madison, the visitors and a numeron ambience. Diplomas were delivered to 21 young men, who had been admitted by the healty as graduates in the different schools or departments of the University—some in one department and some in another. This method of graduation we believe is different from that of any other college in the United States. id.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.
Ludlow, Vt.—This town paid, during the year, 1827,
at less than \$2250, for archent spirits; the year following,
ally \$500,—making a saving of \$1650,—which is ascribed
a the influence of the Temperance Society.

New-York State Society.—A correspondent writes
roan Albany: "In 10 membre our agent has formed 42
Commy Societies, and full 250 Town Societies. I have but
title doubt that we have now from 500 to 600 Societies in
be State.

J. et Hum.

Licenses .-- The County Commissioners of Plymouth, at their recent annual meeting, have refused to becase any re-tailers of spirits, excepting lumbohlers. Many others ap-plied for becases, and had counsel to argue their cases, but without effect.

The West .- The Western Temperance Journal, pulsand at Batavia, Ohio, give an interesting account of the mal meeting of the Hightand County Temperance Societisch was held in the Methodist Courch in Batavia on 31 att. His Excellency Cov. Trimble is president, ong other items of an encouraging character the report

Your Managers have also the gratification of recording, since your association was formed, many merchanis at least two if not more, distilleries, have ceased principle, from the trade in spirits, so desoluting to red to us that there have been more exam-

Shorcham, Vt.—The Temperance Society in this town, blances 2-9 members, besides a society in the Academy of 20 members, total 200.—We have load an increase 200 in the whole in about 4 weeks. The diminution is

ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

a a town in New-Hampshire, containing about 2,000 in-itants, three intemperate persons have committed sui-within a year.

J. of Hum.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Buenos Ayres, Muy 19 .-- The English Episcopal church, the ground for which was given by the government, is going up rapidly. The British government pays half the expense, and half the salary of the minister, which at the present rate of exchange, is upwards of \$50,000 a year, (equal to 3,750 silver dodars.

Malabar Coast.-The Rev. W. Fyvie, on his way to Malabar Coast.—The Rev. W. Fyvie, on his way to Surat, spent three days at Alleppie, on the Malabar coast, can of which was the Sabbach. A matrix congregation of 160 percents attended the missionary's meeting, and behave it themselves with becoming seriousness. He writes—"We saw seven persons, converts from Hindonism, haptised, and one family publicly renounce the church of Rome and unite themselves to a Protect at charch. I do not know that I was ever more gratified, than on this occasion. God is greatly prospering the labors of his servants in Southern India, both of our own and the church Society, and the greatest harmony solssets between the members of both solutions."—Chr. Mirror.

Another Missionary gone!—The Liberia Herald of June 6th, received at this office, announces the death of the rev. Mr. Graner, German missionary. He died at Monravia, the capital of the African colony, on the 12th of May, at 9 o'clock in the exeming, after a sickness of seven weeks and five days. He enjoyed the consistance of religion during his long illness, and fed asleep so quietly that those who surrounded his bed could not tell when his spirit departed.—N. Y. Oba. arted - N. Y. Obs.

Missionaries to Africa - Rev. Benjamin Skinner and Missionaries to Africa.—Rev. Ben, min Skinner and whe loade aduent to their friends in Hartford, Coan, on Wednesday of last week, and set out for New-York, where they expect to embark for Laberia. The Christian Secretary of that city says, "Much Christian heroism was evinced on the oreaston." Two young Episcopal Missionaries from the African School at Hartford, Edward Jones and Gustatus V. Cesar, who were admotted to the order of Deacons at Hartford on Frolay last by Bishop Brownell, expect to sail in the same versel with Mr. Skinner.—Z. Adv.

Mission to Armenia.—A letter from an American gen-tleman, dated Constantinople, May 25th, published in the Journal of Commerce, says: "Rev. Eli Smith left Stumbaul with Kev. Mr. Dwight, both habited in Turkish costomes and mustachios, about six days ago, for Armenia and Persia." N. Y. Obt.

Methodist Liberality - The Wesleyne Methodist Liberolity.—The Weslevan Methodists of Great Bertain manifest a very liberal feeling towards their brethere of other denominations. Several striking instances have recently consented to preach one of the sermons of the anniversary of a county auxiliary to the London Missionary Society; and at the anniversary of the British Baptist Missionary, on the 17th of Jone, John Foster Esq. the author of the celebrated Essay on Decision of Character, and other popular works, concluded his address as clearman of the meeting, with the following ancedote:

About sixteen years ago, I met with one of the excellent secretaries of the Weslevan Missionary Society, and he urged me to speak to Dr. Ryland and Mr. Fulier, on the

About sixteen years ago, I met with one of the excellent secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and he suged me to speak to Dr. Ryland and Mr. Fuller, on the importance of sending missionaries to the West Indies. I can mover Leget the remark with which the reverent gentleman closed his observations; "Do not let them be afraid that we shall be jealous, there is no room for jealousy; there is from enough for all our exertions, and for five or ten times more than we can bring into the field."

BIBLE CAUSE.—We understand that vigorous measures are in train by the Bible Society of Virginia for the entire simply of that state, and that it is believed this work will be accomplished by the list of April next. Between three and four thousand Bibles and Testan its have just been ordered by the above Society, from the depository of the National Society in this city.

them ordered by the above Society, from the depository the National Society in this city.

We are furthermore informed that the Davidson County die Society of Tennessee in conjunction with some commons attainers has undertaken to see that Middle 1ensee, extending from Camberland Mountain to Tennessee. River, and comprising twenty-five counties, is supplied with the fidds by the 1st of April next, and has requested a the Bible by the let of April mean accomplishment of these for the accomplishment of these N. Y. Obs.

The Bible Cause in Penobscot County, Me .- We

The Bible Caute in Penabscot County, Me.—We leave from the Bargor Register, that a meeting of persons from lik to the distribution of the Scriptness, was held in the Court House in that place, on the 224 ult. at which the following statements and resolutions were made:—

That two years ago this county was explored by agents of the Penabscot County Bible Society, and that more than one thousand familiest were found to be destinate either of the whole or a part of the worl of God; that Bibles were channel from the parent society at New-York on crebit, and every family found destinate, was supplied, with an entire copy of the Scriptness. The cost of the Bibles thus distributed, was \$569, of which sum 350 had been paid; having the society in delt \$249. It was also stated that the parent society greatly meded at the monies due them, and much more, in order that they might be able to faill the mobe resolution of supplying every destinate family in the U.S. with an entire copy of the Scriptness, by the 1st of and much more, in order that they might be able to fulfil the redde resolution of supplying every destinate family in the U.S. with an entire copy of the Scriptures, by the 1st of May, 1831. After various interesting remarks by individuals upon the subject before the meeting, it was Resolved, That, with the blessing of God, we will raise the sum of \$500, to aid the American Bible Society,

through the medium of the Bible Society of this county, and ittee of TES be appointed to solicit subscrip-ntributions from every family in the town of ons and contributi

Resolved, That the funds obtained by this con paid to the Treasurer of the Penobscot County Bible Socie-ty.—Christian Mirror.

The Bible a Classical Study .- The Trustees of Wa-The Bible a Classical Study.—The Trustees of Watterville College, Me. a Baptist institution, at their recent meeting, appointed a committee of three to inquire into the expediency of introducing the Bible in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, as a classic in this institution, and to report at the next session of the trustees.

next session of the trustees.

Sabbath Schoel in Louisburg, N. C.—A gentleman in Louisburg writes to us as follows:—"The Sabbath School at this place is still in a flourishing condition. The reachers and officers appear zeadous in performing their duty, and the scholars by their constant and regular attendance, application to study, and praiseworthy behaviour, are doing well—they do not seem to lose a moment of their precious time. The number of scholars has been continually increasing since I lost wrote to you—and I expect that favorable reports may shortly be sent from this school."

At a meeting in the Associated Reformed Claurch in Hamilton, Ohio, on the 19th ult. a Sanday School Union was formed, and about seventy dollars were subscribed for the furthering of the objects of the Union.

Religion in l'irginia.-There are three churches in Virginia, in which the Lord is manifesting his presence by the special operations of his Spirit, in awakening and con-verting sinners. Several have lately been added to each of these churches.

Revicals in Vermont.—The Vermont Telegraph mentions revivals in the Bantist churches at Hubbardston, Fair-field, and Berkshire. About 75 baptisms in all.

By an extract of a letter in the Christian Watchman, da-ted at Centreville, R. L. it appears that a great religious excitement passails in that place; more than 100 were present at an enquiry meeting, and more than 20 of these expressed great desire for the salvation of their soils.

Baptists in New-York .- The Hudson River Baptist Association held an interesting ression at Troy on the 5th and 6th inst.

Comp Meetings .- A Camp Meeting has been rece beld in Eastbam, Cape Cod, at which were present 36 preachers, five or six handred members of the Church, and from two to three thousand people. Another Camp Meeting was about the some time held in Brewster, which was attended by seventeen preachers and from fifteen to seventeen boulted people.

Conference of Churches, Portage Co. Ohio.-The Conference of the Churches of this County was held at Rootstown, on the 27th and 28th of July. The members of the Conference appeared more than usual to feel the importance of Christians being alive to their duties and their privileges; and of the impenitual being awake to the dangers which threaten them.

The Rev. L. P. Bayard has removed from Genesce to he city of New York, where he is engaged in forming a

ew Congregation.
The Rev. Edward Andrews has accepted the rectorship of Trinity Church, George, which station has been relin-quished by the Rev. R. S. Mason, recently appromed Presi-dent of Geneva College. The Rev. O. Hare has accepted the charge of St. John's Church, Ogdensburg, lately resign-ed by the Rev. Mr. Todd.

MISSIONARIES AT SEA.

By a vessel arrived at this port, a letter from our Missionary, Rev. J. Taxton Joses, has been received by Rev. Mr. Matcox, his late Pastor. It was dated at sea, on board ship Carvo, three days out. All their circumstances were pleasant and favourable, except sea sickness, with which all were afflicted. Watch.

ORDINATIONS, Sc.

OR Saldath 27th of June Last, Mr. James Demarrest, was ordained to the work of the Grested Memstry, and in-stalled Pactor of the Reformed Durch Church of Williams-burgh L. L.—The ordination Serion was preached by the Rev. P. P Rouse, from Exekiel III. 17, 18, 19.

Kev. P. P. Rouse, from Exeksel HI. 17, 18, 19.

Mr. Francis M. Kiffe, a gradiente of the Theological Semidary at New Brunswick, was solemely out fined to the work of the georget mainstry, and installed poster over the Reference Dutch Charch at Bloominghele, N. Y. formerly under the pasteral care of the late Rev. Dr. Gunn. On Sabbith morning last, the Shi inst. a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Knex, from 2 Cor. v. 20. "Now then we are and useaffor for Christ."

At St. Armand, Lower Canada, July 1, HOMER SMITH surfaced to the work of the Gospel Ministry as an argelist. Sermon by Rev. Ezra Fisher, of Cambridge. Rev. Ray G. Lewis was set apart to the work of the expil ministry, in the Baptist church in Junus and Tyre, the 15th of June last. Sermon by Eller E. W. Martin,

Rev. Mr. Ingraham, late of Bradford in this State, has heen invited to the Congregational Church in Branchon, Vt.
The Rev. James B. Hardenbergh, Past r of the Reformed Dutch Church in Orchard Street, N. Y. has reserved a maximum scall from the Reformed Dutch Church of Rhineback, to be their Paster.

The new Baptist meeting bouse in Geneva, N. Y. was gened for the worship of God on the 23d Jame. The first ermon was preached by Rev. O. C. Comstock, of Roeleger, and the second by Rev. J. Blam, of Madison.

The Salem Church in this city, have, by a manimous vote, renewed their invitation to the Rev. George W. BLAGDEN, to become their Paster.

NOTICES,

(2) The new Baptist Meeting House in Watertown will be dedicated on Thursday, the 19th inst. Sermon by Rev. J. D. Kouwles. Public services to commence at 2 o'clock,

Amherat College. - A oration will be delivered in the Amherst College.—A oration will be delivered in the Chapel before the Athenian and Alexandrian Societies, on Toeselay, 24th inst. (the day preceding Commencement,) at 2, P. M. by a clergyman of this Commenwealth. Also, in the same place, at 4, P. M. an address will be given before the Literary Association of Alumni and Students, by Rev. George Shepard, of Hallowell, Me.

CONVENTION OF TEACHERS.

To-morrow is the day appointed for a Con-vention of Teachers of Schools and Seminaries of this and the neighbouring States, to meet in the Representatives Chamber of the State House in this city, at 8, A. M. The Annual Examination of the Public Schools will take place the day before, and the Commencement at Harvard Col-lege on the Wednesday following. The interme-diate time is to be occupied by plain and practibjects connected with Education. Rev. Dr. Wayland is appointed to deliver the public introductory Address.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. "M. H.," "A Layman," and "A Christian Professor,"

ROOMS OF AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, 52 Washington Street, Boston.-August 18, 1830.

The following incidents and facts are mentioned by gents of the Society in some of their recent communica-

AN EXAMPLE FOR PARENTS WHO HAVE BEEN BE-

A few months since, the Rev. F. Y. Vail addressed several congregations in Cincinnati, Ohio, and opened subscriptions, in behalf of the object of the American Education Society. The following incident occurred, which speaks londly to all pions Parents who have desired, but have not been permitted, to educate children of their own for the service of Christ. Why will not such parents about some of the many longful sons of the church, whom God has owned as B15 children, and who greatly need their aid, by the many hopeful sons of the church, whom God has owned as B15 children, and who greath need their nid, by paying into the Treasury of the Am. Ed. Society, an anuality of S75 1 Bereaved Parents! think of this. Are there not many others who by doing the same, might gain the glorious distinction, of being nursing fathers, or mothers to the church of God?

Mr. Vail writes:

Next to the influence of the character of our Institution and the blessing of God, in giving success to our la forts, I will relate a little product which occurred

friends of the education cause.

After several addresses had made, and near the close of the meeting, a Rev. Gentleman arose to make his second or third speech, and in attempting to excuse houself for his excess of real on the subject, remarked in impassioned ac-

cents, that he had peculiar reason to love the education cause. That it was to its sacred benefactions that he was indebted for the unspeakable honor and perivilege of pecuching the unscarchable riches of Christ—that all he had hone and hoped to do for the cause of the Redeemer was in be attributed, under God, to the Education Society which extended to him the had of assistance when struggling with pecuniary discouragement, to enter the vineward of the Lord—that he had not only esteemed it his privilege to refind for the benefit of his younger brethera every dollar he had received, but now wished to present a thank offering to God for extending the blessings of the A. E. S. to the perishing thousands of the West, and that now as the Lord had freed him from the responsibility and expense of educating two beloved children, by mercifully taking them to heaven, he should esteem it a privilege as well as a duly to educate two young men for the ministry in their place; one of whom he had in his family for this purpose, and the support of the other he now wished out of a small competence to subscribe \$75 a year for seven years.

Christian average for the content of the extensive of the detection of the support of the other he now wished out of a small competence to subscribe \$875 a year for seven years.

Christian average for the content at the content of the content of

call floo young men for the ministry is their place; one of whom he had in his facility of this purpose, and for the support of the coller he now visited out of a small competence to subscribe \$5.5 a year for seven years.

Christian example was not without effect. Several scholarships were immediately subscribed.

A great blessing in consequence of faithfully observing the Monthly Concert in time of a Revival of Religion.

During the agency of Mr. Little in Worcester County, Mass, he visited the chards in Habble, under the passionary of the Board of Foreign Massions. Twelve young men according to the place, the finite of a late opinise chains of the Holy Spirit, who it was supposed would study for the ministry, and most of them, at the expense of their pureus. Thus admining fact is thus encounted for by Mr. Little. It was an interesting impiry with now, how so many yeath should become disposed to direct their attention to the ministry, and some of the reasons are unidoditedly these. The attention of the people in Holden has been occupied very much with the besevolent operations of the age, and during a revival last winter in which about 200 became hopefully pious, the monthly concert were very faily attended, and no meetings were more extensively bi-send in the progress of that glainous work. The instrumentality of these concerts for prayer in awakening sinners, and in making such imperations with the summer of the summe

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

The Accession of William IV—His Majesty William IV, attrived at St. James's Palace a few moments before 12 o'clock on Saturday, and appeared to be in excellent health. The King entered the Sixte room, in which the throne was placed, about one o'clock. His Majesty was habited in an Admiral's uniform, and took his station at the throne. The whole of the members of the late King's Privy Council, who had arrived at the Palace, were assembled in this spertment. His Majesty then read a declaration, in which after alluding to his revered father, George 3d, and his giref for the death of his brother, George 3d, and his giref for the death of his brother, George 3d, and his giref for the death of his brother, George 3d, and took the cash of Cumberland, the Duke of Glonecester, and Prince Leopold, knell before the King, and took the cash of Allagiance. Their Royal Highnesses then rose, and were swern in members of his Majesty's Privy Council.—

The Archhishop of Cauterbury, the Lord Canaceller, and the Archhishop of York went through the same ceremony; the other members of his late Majesty's Privy Council.—

The Lord Chanceller administered to the King, took the oath of Alleghance, and then rose, and were resworm members of the Privy Council.

The Lord Chanceller administered to the King three oaths, the first to govern this langdom according to its laws and customs; the King then took the cash for the security of the Church of Sculland, and subscribed two instruments, which were witnessed by some of the Privy Councillors.

The Privy Council gave orders for proclaiming his present Majesty, with the usual ceremonies, and at the accustomed places. King of these realms, by the style and title of King William the Fourth. The ceremony to take place on Monday.

Rioting in Limerick.—We have received an account from Limerick written yestenday at three o'clock, when gives a fragitifal relation of the state of things there. It appears that at seven o'clock, when gives a fragitifal relation of the state of things there.

Rinting in Limerick.—We have received an account from Limerick written yesterday at three o'clock, which gives a frightful relation of the state of things there. It appears that at seven o'clock in the morning a large mob of persons collected and seized some provisions from an open shop; this outrage was the signal for a more general riot; the numbers increased to an alarming extent, and they proceeded to rob every provision store they came to. At two o'clock, the provision store long all rancacked, the mob commenced breaking in the spirit shops, and drawing to excess. Just as our currespondent closed has letter, stones had been thrown at the soldiers ordered out by the authorities, and they had consequently commenced firing.

[Dublin Microattile Advertiser.

French Elections.—The Journal du Commerce of the

French Elections.—The Journal du Commerce of the 26th June says, that of 175 monimations which were then known, the opposition had obtained 122, and the ministry 53.—The Journal du Commerce anticipates the complete success of the liberal party. There will remained 109 dep-

Liberia .- We have received the Liberia Herald of May washbora.—In Acton, Increase S. Kimball, Esq. of Kenmelank, to Miss Meriam W. daughur of Hon. John Bolwashbora.—In Portsmonth, Rev. Samuel Kelly, of Concord, to
Miss Emeline Robinson.—In Portland, Capt. Sylvanus R.
Jays. Rev. G. A. Kisseling, German Missionary, patformed the funeral service.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

DOMESTIC.

Peuce among the Indians of the North West.—The Rev. Anastus Kent writes us from Galena, in Illimois, under date of the 17th data as fidlows:—I send this by the boat which conveys the commissioners and about 200 Indians, returning from the council at Prarie da Cline. I attended the connection of the council at Prarie da Cline. I attended a peace among the different tribes, and purchased a sprace among the different tribes, and purchased a sprace dand to separate the parties at variance. You will have the particulars shortly.—N. Y. Obs.

Interesting Commercial News.—We learn from Williams in their various Commercial News.—We learn from Williams in the loss of the late Dr. John Jeffries.

At Charlestown, in the Insane Hospital, Newell Healy, Eag. of Kennington, N. H. 60.—In Salem, Mir. Margaret B. Brunske, wife of Mr. Thomas Brucks, 25.—In Providence, Mr. Richard Rounds, 49; Mrs. Elize, wife of Moses Lippit, Eag. in the 70th war of her age.—In Grillan, Mrs. reuce among the Indians of the North West.—The Rev. Arasins Kent writes us from Galena, in Illinois, under date of the 17th oft, as follows:—I send this by the boat which conveys the commissioners and about 200 bolloms, returning from the council at Prarie du Chien. I attended the council on Monday; it was a novel sight to see 800 Indians in their various costumes. They have concluded a peace among the different tribes, and purchased a sprip of land to separate the parties at variance. You will have the particulars shortly.—N. Y. Obz.

Interesting Commercial News .- We learn from William Vance, Esq. (says the Portland Courser,) who left Eastport for this place on Sunday last, that on the prece-ding day news arrived there from St.Andrews and St.Johns, on such authority as to obtain entire credit, that the British on such authority as to obtain entire credit, that the British West India ports were to be opened to the United States in September, under certain limitations and restrictions. The fact is said to have been communicated by a letter from Judge Chipman, Proxincial Agent in Europe, to Mr. Johnson, nerchant at St. Johns.

Census.—The census of Portland has been completed.
—Whole number, 12,542; gain in 10 years 3961, or a

The Census of Baltimore, just completed, is found to a \$0,519. In 1520 it was (2,738.

Lowell Journal.

Emigrants.—Seventy British emigrants, who lately artised at New York, almost immediately re-unlartised on a return home, alarmed at the test of the weather with the outcoment dail appearance of business.—There have arrived at Baltonove, in three months, coding with July, 1,522 regigners, and 209 persons constwise.

Tribute of Kespect.—When the death of the King was mounted yesterday morning, the British ressels in the arbor immediately hoisted their colors at half most. The merican vessels paid the same tribute of respect to the American vessels paid the same tribute of respect memory of the monarch. - N. Y. Commercial Adv. Colonization Society.-The Pennsylvania Colonization

that State on the 4th of July, as ing to 5912 13 1-2 cents, in aid of the objects of the Socie-

Public Frauds .- We learn from the Albany Evening Journal, that from the partial investigation into the frames at Salina it appears that more than 40,000 bushels of salt have passed, duty free, doring the present season.

Bursting of a Steam Pipe.—We regret to learn, (says the Charleston Patriot of the 5th August,) that the steam pipe of the steam heat Macon, which runs between that city of clock, just as she got to the banding at the island. Mr. Laseph Bee, the exgener, was so dreadfully scaled that he lied this morning, and four of the firemen were also much gived. A number of passengers were on bourd at the ince, all of whom, we are happy to learn, escaped without Philadelphia, Aug. 2. We have the communication. Liverds, on the firement of Congregational Church Services. A number of passengers were on bourd at the ince, all of whom, we are happy to learn, escaped without Philadelphia, Aug. 2. We have the communication. Liverds, on the Accountment, by the Communication.

Philadelphia, Aug. 2.—We learn that the enjoyment of a sailing party on the river, above the city, was marred on Saunday, by a fetal accident. The bourn of the beat in passing over the deck, struck a young hely. Miss Fanny Hart, about 15 years of age, with such violence as to throw her overheard. The farce of the thow, and the time which clapsed before the volence would be taken from the water, rendered all efforts at resuscitation martailing.

Accidents in Boston.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Samuel Snow, jr. aged 22, was drowned by the upsetting of the boat, which passing to South Boston.—On Friday two men were killed in the western part of the city, by the caving of a bank under which they were digging.

Fire.—A letter from Canandalgua, dated the 5th last, has the following posseript. "The valuable Steam Moll on the outlet of the Lake was discovered to be on fire about one o'clork this altermon and entirely destroyed, cost \$28,000—\$5000 insured."

Shipurcek.—The schmaner Cicero, Capt. Watts, at Philadelphia, Aug. 9 .-- We learn that the enjoyment of

\$25,000 - \$5000 insured."

Shipmocck, -The schooler Cicero, Capt. Watts, at Baltimore, in 12 days from Port an Prime, picked up on the 25th of July, off the Island of Samaria, a best containing the captain and five of the crew of the French brig Chapean, of Marsedles, busing been cast man on raid what on the night of the 12th July. The being was from St. Jago de Cuba, bound to Marsedles. The balance of the crew, rousisting of three men, the mate and a passenger, were left on the island.

ger, were left on the island.

Insurrection.—It appears that there has been a secession in Yale College of four-three young Suphamore gentlemen, who found the demonstrations in "Cong Sections" translations to understand. They have been reading multi-fying speechas probably, instead of stacking mathematics.

[N. Com. Adv.

Caution.—The public are continued against receiving certain somious five dather bills, purporing to be of the GLORE BASE. They are from Perkin's " patent ster-cotype steel plate," and all which have yet been detected are dated September 1, 1828, payable to F. Hanen, signated L.C. Fragy, Premient, and Charles Sprague, Coobier, Salem Trial.—The Jury, not having agreed in the case of J. F. Knapp, they were discharged, and a new trial cr. Salem Trial.—The Jury, not having agrees in the conf. J. F. Knapp, they were discharged, and a new trial or detect. Two, out of the twelve, it is said, had denlike whether Knapp's pressure, in Brown-street, at the time of the morter, constituted such presence and add as rendered him hable under the indictment. The new trial of J. F. Knapp, under the same indictment, commenced on Saturday at 11 o'clock, and is not yet terminated. Pallad.

Trial of Francis.—Mr. Juseph Francis, accused of setting fire to Whittenare & Hollandk's shop, has been tried, and acquitted. The defence closed, on Saunday. Judge Thatcher charged the Jury yesterday manning; and they, without much hesitate n, gave a verdict of Not guilty. [id.

MARRIAGES. MARRIAGES.

In this city, Ray, Juseph Henry Price, to Mrs. Hannah Maria Gray Nicholson; John C. Tebbetts, Est. to Mrs. Sophia W. Whuman.

In Charlestown, Mr. Jehn Hoat, to Miss Elizabeth Whoting.—In Stiem, Mr. James Chase, to Miss Abgail Ann C. Langley, of Boston.—In Weymouth, Mr. Isanc Lincoln, to Miss Ruth W. Dyer.—In Kingston, Mr. William A. Rodbins, to Miss Martin, daughter of Capt. Thomas Washburn.—In Acton, Increase S. Kimball, Est. of Kennelunk, to Miss Meriam W. daughter of Hon. John Bodwell.—In Portsmouth, Rey. Sameel Kells, of Congrad deveil.—In Portsmouth, Rey. Sameel Kells, of Congrad deve

DEATHS.

idence, Mr. Richard Rounds, 49; Mrs. Elize, wife of Moses Lippit, Esq. in the 70th year of her age.—In Gorham, Mrs. Patience shongfellow, 84, widow of the late Judge L.—In Princeton, 24 inst. Mr. Solomon Davis, 72 a revolutionary pensioner.—In Westminster, Mass. subtenty, Mrs. Ann Kneeland Gill, wife of Michael G. Esq. 72.—In Middle-barough, Mrs. Abigail Weston, wife of Hon. Thomas Wes-ton, 55.—In Edgatowa, Mrs. Lucinda Norton, widow of Mr. David N. 82.—In Middletown, Conn. Bezaleel Fisk, Esq. 87.—In Keene, N. H. William E. son of Mr. Fran-cis Faulkner, 2 years. lkner, 2 years

Census.—The census of Portland has been completed.
Whole number, 12,542; gain in 10 years 3961, or a
action over 46 per cent.

New-Haven, whole population 10,653; gain in ten years
been discontinuously, 2 years.

In Washington city, George Graham, Esq. Commissioner of the General Land Office.

At Haven, 25th July, Mr. William M. H. Copeland,
bookhinder, late of this city, 35.

2336.

The Census of Baltimore, just completed, is found to be \$0,549. In 1820 it was \$02,738.

Land in Maine.—About 10,000 acres of land, in Oxford County, Me, were sold in Portland IIth inst, at eight cents pr. acre.

We learn that a Branch of the U. S. Bank is to be established at Utica. The Directors have already bren appointed.

Rail Road.—The Engineers were engaged last week in a critical survey of the route for the rational between this town and Boston. They commenced on Tuesday, and on Saturday had proceeded as far up from Boston as Horn Pond, in Woham.

Emigrants.—Seventy British emigrants, who lately arrived at New-York, almost immediately reembarked on a return home, abruned in the institute the weather with the consequent duil appearance of business.—There have arrived at Baltumore, in three months, cading with July, 1,522 feet and 200 acressis constwice.

**ACADEMY IN DUDLEY.*

THIS Institution is now under the superintendence of Sanford Lawron, who has taken the charge of it upon his own responsibility.—The building, which is a spaceous one, has been ready litted up for the accommodation of a lawron responsibility.—The building, which is a spaceous me, has been enably from the charge of the Boarding Department, who is in all respects well quadrined. The Precept and his wife will board with the family, and have the earlier supervision of the students.—These who have the earlier supervision of the students.—These who have the space to far fairly and manufer the superintendence of Sanford Lawron, who has taken the charge of two me, has been enably from the charge of the Boarding to fairly in the accommodation of a lawron responsibility.—The building, which is a spaceous one, has been enably find up for the accommodation of a lawron responsibility.—The building, which is a spaceous one, has been enably find up for the accommodation of a lawron r Dudley, Aug. 19. SASFORD LAWTON, Preceptor.

NEW EDITION OF

A THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, containing Definitions of all Religious Terms; a comprehensive view Every Article in the System of Divinity, &r. &r.; by Rev. CHARLES BUCK. From the latest London Edin Just received by PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, 9, Co

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

IN HARVARD PLACI.
Opposite the Old South Church, Washington Street. Opposite the Ora South Charge, What's School will THE Fall Term in MISS BORDMAN'S School will commune on Manday, August 30. Aug 18. commence on Monday, August 20.

AMHERST ACADEMY.

AMHERST ACADEMY.

THE public are informed that the full term of Amherst Academy will connuence on Theoday the 7th of Sept. The usual departments of instruction viz:—the Classical department, the general English department and the School Tenderes department, will be under the care of Rev. Mr. Colties as Finnepul,—for sometime known as the successful conductor of Monson Academy.—Withhim, will be associated able assistants. Tonton in the Classical and School Tenderes departments, \$5,00 a term, in the other, \$4,00. Board \$1 per week.

In behalf of the Trustees,

R. Washburn.

Amherst, Aug. 9, 1830.

Amherst, Aug. 9, 1830.

SHIRLEY, HYDE & CO.

Printers and Booksellers, Portland, Me. PUBLISH the following valuable BOOKS, which they offer to the trade and to individuals on liberal terms.

oner to the trade and to individuals on liberal terms.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

TEXY BODE OF INTLLLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY, by Professor Upham, of Bowdoin College.

Practical System of Rhetoric, by Professor Newman, of Bowdoin College.

Elements of Algebra, by Professor Smyth, of Powdoin College.

College.
Catechism of Natural Theology, by Rev. I. Nichols, D.D. Conversations on the Animal Economy by Isanc Ray, M.D.
Tables of Contemporary Chronology.
Sequel to Analytical Reader, by S. Putnam.
Greene's Grammar, with illustrations.

Greene's Grammar, with Ingereal's Grammar.

Do. do. abridged.
John Administr.
Pelope's Essay, with Clarke's Grammatical Notes.
Rascom's Writing Books. Books for Family Libraries.

Leiwards, on the Atonement.
Liwards, on the Atonement.
Lipport and Practical Use of Baptism.
Three Discourses on the Obligations, Duties, and Blessings of the Sabbath, by Rev. Churles Jenkins, of Portland.
The fruite of the Spirit, by J. Thornton.

For Juvenile Libraries and Sabbath Schools.

CE Bride Classes.

Essays of Philanthropes on Peace and War.

The Story of Militan's Panadise Lost, in familiar converations between a Mother and her children.

History of the Church.

Choice Rending for Youth.

Short Strees, Moral and Religious.

Choice "History of Susan Gray.
"Maria West.
Week's Halidays; New Casket.
Narratives; Julia and her Pet Lamb.
Short Adarreses to Saldiath School Scholars.
Linte Heart; Cottage Girl.
Infant Education; Sketches of Oxford County.

THEY HAVE ALSO PUBLISHED
An elegant MAP of Maine, by Muses Greenleaf, Esq.
Clasks Haptone and Merchants Assistant.
Greenleaf's Chose Overribed.

Greenlead's Cases Overtuen.

Maine Exports.

Debates in the Maine Convention.

Maine Produce Directory.

They have constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of HOGES and STATIONARY, wholesade and retail.

The above are also for sale by the Bookschers generally.

August 18.

BI GRAPHY FOR YOUNG PERSONS.

JUST published by LEONARD C. BOWLES and for sale at 124 Washington-St. corner of Water-St. " Biography for Young Ferrous," designed to illustrate the trium has of Centus and Perseverance.

trimuplis of Centus and Persevenmen.

It may by means for different be attrined;
Without and other to attrined;
Without and other to attrined;
Without and other to the conference—
By decess of Peace, by Wisdom eminent,
By Patiente, temperance.

No. 1. Contains Lives of Guttenberg and Caxton, or the History of Printing; Lives of Proband, Bishop of Worcester; Benj. Thompson, Count of Runford, and Madamo de Stoel, embelled and with a likeness of Guttenberg and Count Runford.

Count Hamberd, No. 2. contains Lives of Roger Sherman, Christian Gott-No. 2. contains Lives of Roger Sherman, Christian Gottlab Heyne, Secretary of the Royal Society at Gottengen
and Jona Lattina Barhandl, enabellished with a fikeness of
Roger Sherman and of Mrs. Barhandl. (2)-It is proposed
to publish a series of these Bi-graphies. Their great design will be to do good by exciting young minds to feed the
langry appetite of the mand, curiosity, with what has been
the substantial aliment of the wisest and best men. They
will carefully avoid parties in Politics and sects in Religion.

Sw. August 18.

NEW SCHOOL BOOK. The POLITICAL CLASS BOOK, intended to instruct the higher classes in schools in the origin, nature and use of Political Power.—By William Sullivan, Connsellor at Law. With an Appendix upon studies for practical mea, with natices of Books suited to their use. By George B. Em-

erean.

This work is intended to show the origin of society, and of civil government; the division of the members of society into classes; the division of labor; rights of persons and property; the meaning of the state and national constitutions; the powers exercised under there, as to banking, in

surance, administration of justice, revenue, expenditure, militia, army, navy, &c; the meaning and use of the law of
nations; the connection between civil power and religion.

The Appendix contains a short account of the most approved backs in arts, sciences, literature, history and nornis, with introductory remarks.

This work will be found exceedingly useful to every citizen for teference, and should be in every school and every
young man's bunds who is desirous of understanding the genius of our government, and his own rights and privileges
and soond and relative duties. Just published by RICH-ARDSON, LORD & HOLUROOK, 133 W August 18.

AN EXAMINATION OF Dr. Tyler's Vindication of his "Strictures on the Christian Spectator." By "Evangelus Pacificus"—recent-ly published and for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN.

HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, of the Origin and Pregress of the Passions, and their influence on the Conduct of Mankind, with some subordinate sketches of Human Nature and Human Life. In 2 vols. 8vo. London. For sale by PERKINS & MARVIN.

Aug. 18.

JUST received and for sale by PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, LECTURES TO YOUNG PEOPLE: by William B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Albany. With an Introductory Address, by Samuel Mil-ler, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at Prince-ton N. J.

following is an extract from a notice in the New-The following is an extract from a notice in the New-york Observer:—"It precisely fills a place in the depart-ment of practical Religion which has Interto been vacant. It takes the youth through all the stages of character from a gay forgenishess of entry, through conviction of his lost condition, beginning to hope in Clurist, making a profession of Religion, being as becomen the Gospel, and dying in the Lord.—The lectures are characterized by accurate and dis-triminating views of Religions truth, and by that chaste and impressive chapacone for which the author is so much dis-tinguished, and while they are sufficiently character for the most undertered, they are sufficiently character for the

refined and even fistidions."

WOODS' LETTER'S in TAYLOR—Letters to Rev.
Nathaniel W. Taylor, D.D. by Leonard Woods, D. D.

MEMOIRS of the Life and Writings of the Rev. AsDELW FILLER, lan Fastor of the Baytist charge at Retering, and first Secretary to the Baytist Missionary Society. By J. W. Morris. First American from the fast Landon edition. Edited by Refus Babrock, Jr.—with a Portrait.

Aug. 18.

SEAMAN ALMANACK FOR 1821.

THE CHRISTIAN ALMANACK for New-England; for the Year 1831—is this day published by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 59, Washington Street. Aug. 12.

SEAMAN's DEVOTIONAL ASSISTANT, and Muriners' Hymns; prepared under direction file American Seamon's Friend Sciency, by Justine Leavitt, General Agent for the Society, by Justine Leavitt, General Agent for the Society and Society, by Justine Leavitt, General Agent for the Society and Gener

POETRY.

GOD SEEN IN HIS WORKS. Man! look up and see thy God! See him in the blazing sun— See him in the golden mountain; Where the sparkling streamlets run From their silver-flowing fountain: All o'er the heav'ns see him beaming-Shining in the diamond stars; See him in the moonlight gleaming-See him in his white-cloud cars! Man! look up and see thy God! See him in the strong deep ocean-See him in the mountain waves;

See him in its wild commotion-See him in its hollow caves: See him when the sun is throwing Gold about the morning sky; Where the grove breeze, softly blowing, Bears the songsters' minstrelsy ! Man! look up and see thy God! Never think to hide from him-He doth see and mark thy course-Nothing to his sight is dim. See him in the Gospel beaming; Ask ye, how in Christ he comes ? How do bright orbs, nightly gleaming, Teach us of existing suns He can come where'er he pleases-On the earth or in the sky; He can come on balmy breezes,
Or in the clouds that float on high. G. W. L.

MISCELLANY.

ANCIENT SCARCITY OF BOOKS.

At the 80th anniversary of the London Book Society, May 19, the marks which follow were made by one of the Rev. Speakers. There was a time in the history of England, when there was no danger to be apprehended to the morals of the people, from an abundance of books, whatever there might be from the spirit of their authors, or the principles which they maintained. There was a time, no later than in the year 1299, when a Bishop of Winchester could not obtain the loan of a Bible, with marginal an-notations, even from his own cathedral convent of St. Swithin, without giving a bond, drawn up secure its due return. There was a time, when any person who gave a book to a religious house, believed he merited eternal life by so valuable a donation; and, accordingly, it was offered upon the altar with great There was a time, when the most tremendous anathemas were peremptorily denounced against those who should dare to alienate a book presented to the library of a religious house a time, when the prior and the convent of Rochester declared most expressly, they would every year pronounce the irrevocable sentence of da nation on that man who should dare to purloin, or conceal, a Latin translation of Aristotle's Physics, or even to obliterate the title. In the year 1422, the gift of a book to Lincoln cathedral, by Bishop Repyndon, is thus carefully worded, in the memorial written by the prelate himself on that occasion: 'I, Philip Repyndon, late bishop of Lincoln, give this book, called Peter de Aureolis, to the new library to be built within the church of Lincoln; reserving the use and possession of it to Richard Trysely, clerk, canon, and prebendary of Miltoun, in fee, and to the term of his life; and afterwards to be given up and restored to the said library, or the keepers of the same, for the time being, faithfully and without delay. Written with my own hand, A. D. 1422. When a book was purchased, the transaction was considered of so much importance, that it was customary to as-semble persons of distinction and character, and to make a formal record of their presence to witness the deed. Among the royal manuscripts, in the book of the sentences of Peter Lombard, an Archdeacon of Lincoln has left the following entry This book of sentences belongs to Master Rob ert. Archdeacon of Lincoln, which he bought of Geoffrey, the chaplain, brother of Henry, vicar of Northelkington, in the presence of Master Robert de Lee, Master John of Litling, Richard of Luda, clerk, Richard the almoner, the said Henry the vicar, and his clerk, and others; and the said Archdeacon gave the said book to God, and St Oswald, and to Peter, Abbot of Barton, and the convent of Barden.' About the year 1225, Roger de Insula, Dean of York, gave several Latin Bi-bles to the University of Oxford, with a condition, that the students who perused them should de posit a cautionary pledge. Before the year 1300, the library of that university consisted of a few tracts only, which were chained, or kept in chests in the choir of St. Mary's church. In the year 1446, there was this injunction upon the young nen of that college: 'Let no scholar occu py a book in the library above one hour, or two hours at most, so that others be hindered from the use of the same. Now, under these circumstances, it cannot be supposed for a mo-What then was the moral and intellectual state of the country? It was ignorant, superstitious, and most awfully degraded. Will-worship, pennices, pilgrimages, and crusades to rescue Palesin the possession of infidels, supplanted tine from the possession of infidels, supplanted every feeling of humanity, every principle of pure devotion, and every proper sentiment of God, and his son Jesus Christ. The crucifix was substitu-ted for the Cross; the priesthood for the law; the form of religion for its power; and, in the greatness of their folly, combined with the impetuosity of their zeal to conquer the Holy Land, it is supposed that more than two millions of boman beings perished. It is obvious, therefore, that when books were few, the times were dark and deplorable, both in point of information and of morals

Ancient Greece. - A letter from Dr. Howe to Professor Silliman describes the isthmus of Corinth. The ancient Greeks attempted to cut a canal through this neck of land; Dr. Howe walked a mile in its bed, between the ridges of earth and stone thrown up, and then through a channel cut in the rocks, after which it disappear-The marks of the chisel on the rocks are still visible. Remnants of the work of the ancients appear in every part of the isthmus: the immense wall built across it still remains, but is in ruins. The castle or fortress of Corinth rises to a great height, and is crowned with extensive walls and battlements; from the house in which Dr. H. resides near the castle, can be seen the sea on both sides of the isthmus, Egina, Salamina, Attica, the lofty peaks of Parnassus, the high hills of the Morea, &c. It is curious that the castle on the summit of a rocky mountain, is well supplied with water; about 300 ancient wells remain, most of them filled with the purest water. The once proud and powerful Corinth is in ruins, but traces of a mighty and enterprising people are seen every where; the broken columns of the ancient temples now form a part of the modern huts, and some of the latter stand upon the foun-dations of walls of ancient buildings, which seem everlasting; hundreds of modern houses have crumbled away in succession, and left the foun-dations as immoveable as ever. Dr. Howe says the old Greek historians gave a true geographical description of the country; a man can now find his way from place to place, with Strabo and Pausanias alone for guides.

PRINCE LEOPOLD.

We suggested a doubt in a former paper, foundor suggested a doubt in a former paper, founded on private verbal accounts from Greece, whether the idea of receiving a foreign prince was agreeable to the people of that country. This doubt has been since confirmed by the resignation on the part of Prince Leopold, of the trust committed to him by the Allied Powers.

Among the reasons urged by him for declining the Sovereignty of Greece, are the following: that the provisional government has no power e assent of the Greek nation--that the protocol of the Allies was received by the Senate n mournful silence-that the Senate will never consent to the President's being charged, in the name and on the behalf of the nation, with the execution of protocol-that it is proved, to the satisfaction of the Prince, that the real, unbiassed opinion of the Greek Senate, is firmly and irrehostile to the decisions of the Allied He objects to the new boundaries as weak and insecure in a military point of viewto the giving up of the province of Acarnania and a part of Etolia, now in the possession of the Greeks, to their enemies—that the first act of his sovereignty must be, to conquer these provinces from the Greeks, and give them to the Turks; and declares that he will not be instrumental i forcing the Greeks into an arrangement against their wishes. He therefore "formally resigns into the hands of the plenipotentiaries a trust, which circumstances no longer permit him to execute with honour to himself, benefit to Greece, or advantage to the general interests of Europe. The whole instrument of resignation does hon our to the head and heart of the Prince.

[Episcopal Watchman.

COST OF ENGLAND'S WARS. May 18, 1830, the 14th anniversary of "the British Peace Society" was held in London. The assembly was numerous and respectable: and the gentleman who presided was a member of the Society of Friends. One of the leading docremore of the society of Friends. One of the leading dec-tines of this Society is, that "self-preservation consists in reventing evil, rather than in avenging it." One of the peakers, the Rev. T. Woon, in showing the evils of War, poke thus of the expenditures of England in its various wars, and of their ruinous consequences.

It has been thought by some, that war is active of commercial benefit, and we have been told, as a proof of the fact, that now all things are in a state of depression; but in the time of war money circulated, trade flourished, the agriculturist was enriched, and the mechanic employed at a proper remuneration for his labor. Now all this is a fictitious appearance of prosperity, and if we look at the subject fairly, and consider nations as we do the circumstances of individuals or families, the fallacy of the thing will be very evident. If the real income of any man be one hundred a year, and by means of credit he is enabled to expend a thousand, there is a tenfold circulation of property from that person, and by him many hands are mployed; but this is a state which cannot con-inue; the excess of expenditure must necessarily produce ultimate insolvency; and then the people e thrown out of employment, and become sufferers by his failure. If, in addition to their loss of trade, they had also to contribute to the dis-charge of the debt which had been thus incurred, their miseries would of course be much increased. This is our case in a national point of view, as the effect of the many desolating wars in which our country has been unhappily engaged. In 1700, our national debt was ten millions. In 1714 it was thirty millions, having increased twenty milens in the space of fourteen years, which had been principally spent in war: and then, to render the calamity still greater, a standing army was introduced in time of peace. In 1750, the national debt was sixty millions; it had increased thirty millions in thirty-six years, the latter part of which had occasioned the addition, because that was the part of actual warfare. The military force of the country was then 18,000. In 1762, the debt had become eighty millions, being an augmentation of twenty millions in twelve years, during which war had raged severely. In 1784, was £210,000,000, being an increase of £160,-00,000 in twenty-two years; we had unhappily nenced in 1775, and cost the nation £100,000,000. What a multitude of benevolent objects and in-stitutions might have been supported by this great sum, which was expended in the destruction of men. In 1800, the national debt was £400,000,000; it had increased £160,000,000 in sixteen years, which was principally occasioned nost destructive of all our conflicts. But in March, 1816, it was the prodigious amount of £830,000,000, being an increase of £430,000,000 in little more than fifteen years, by the continuance of the same dreadful conflict; and now, we are told that half the taxes of the country are necessary to pay the interest of the debt incurred. However, therefore, politicians may endeavour to mystify the thing, the fact is clear as the noon day sun, that all our national distress is the con-sequence of war. One unnatural state of proceeding leads to another, and we are informed, money is so plentiful, that the interest on capital is almost worthless; and yet thousands are found in the depths of the most painful pov-erty, for want of its circulation. We are told that our warehouses are filled with clothing of all sorts, and yet multitudes in the land are naked; we are induced to believe there is provision in abundance, and yet the complaint is heard of a redun-dant population. "In the multitude of people is the king's honour;" but the war system is their destruction. It behaves us, then, as men, and especially as Christians, to study, to practise, and promote, the principles of peace. Jehovah "the God of peace;" Christ is "the Prince of peace;" the Gospel is "the Gospel of peace;" the Holy Spirit is "the Spirit of peace;" and heaven is the land of uninterrupted peace forever

and ever. REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES

Mr. Niles, of Baltimore, in the last number of his Register, gives the following table, showing the number of men furnished by each State in the Union to the regular army, from 1775 to 1783 in-clusive, and also the number of free persons in the several States in 1790, as being the nearest possiseveral States in 1730, as being the nearest possible approach to an exhibit of their comparative strength during the revolution. To facilitate the comparison in another point of view, we have annexed a column showing what proportion of its free population each State contributed to the re-

gular army.			
	Free pop. 179	D. Pro	oportion.
1. Massachusetts 67,907	475,000*	14.3	per cent.
2. Connecticut 31,939	235,000	13.1	- 66
3. New-Hampshire 12,497	141,000	9.5	44
4. Rhode-Island 5,908	68,000	8.6	44
5. Maryland 13,912	216,000	6.4	66
6. New-Jersey 10,726	173,000	6.2	66
7. Pennsylvania 25,678	431,000	6.0	66
8. New-York 17,781	319,000	5.5	66
9. Georgia 2,679	51,600	5.2	44
10. Virginia 26.678	561,600	4.8	46
11. South-Carolina 6.417	133,000	4.7	46
12. Delaware 2,3:6	51,000	4.6	46
13. North-Carolina 7,263	293,600	2.4	66
11-1-1-0	0.140.000		

ted States 231,779 3,147,000 7.3 " From this table it seems that Massachusetts, behough she had in 1790 only one-sixth part of the free population of the Union, furnished thirty per cent. of the land force, or nearly double her fair proportion; and in addition to this, Mr Niles says: "It is probable that two thirds of the seamen employed in public or private armed vessels during the revolution, belonged to Massachusetts, rendering services of immense insportance; and,

by their capture of British vessels, several times furnished indispensable supplies of military stores and munitions—as it were providentially."—N. Y. Observer. * Including Maine.

A FACT RESPECTING SUNDAY MAILS.

Let me state a fact. Before any petitions were forwarded to Congress, the Hon. Martin Van Buren wrote to J.
McLean, Esq. then Post Master General, in favor of discontinuing Sunday Mails. Many gentlemen of the first distinction did the same. Do you think Mr. Van Buren wishes any union of Church and State? Was he ever accused
of being too fond of the Church? Men whose religion is of
no denomination, but in general, can see that Christians ination, but sui generis, can see that Chr. ought not to be excluded from every office in the Post office organ not to be excluded from every once in the Post office department, by requiring of them an oath to violate the rest of the Salbath. How comes it, then, that all the infidelis and universalists, with not a few cunning politicinas, are charging all the petitions against Sunday Mails to ecclesiastical and especially Presbyterian ambition?—Philad.

Episcopalians .- In the Episcopal Church of the United States there are 530 clorgymen. Ten are bishops, and the others are pricets and dea-cons. There is also one bishop elect, not yet consecrated.-Eight are Presidents of Colleges. or preside over collegiate institutions under other names, as Principal, Provost, &c. Twenty-two are prefessors in Colleges, Theological Seminaries, and other public Institutions. Six are chap lains in the service of the United States, or some corporate establishment. Seventy-three are Principals of Academic Seminaries of learning, and besides those engaged as Principals many others are engaged in teaching a part of the time in connexion with parochial duty.
[Albany Ch. Register.

MEALTH OF BOSTON.

In the months of June and July of the present year, only 137 deaths have occurred in this city-56 in June and 81 in July. In the same months, last year, the deaths were, in June, 78, and in July, 97-total, 175: 38 less this than last year,-These results, when compared with the mortality in Philadelphia and New-York in one week of the late hot weather, from about the 17th to the 24th of July, are remarkable. In that week, the mortality in Phiisdelphia was 196, and in New-York 204; and in the week ending July 31, the deaths in Philadelphia are reported officially to be 183. The lowest of these numbers for a week, exceeds the mortality of Boston for two months, 46; and the highest 67. If we reckor the population of New-York at 200,000, and Phi ladelphia at 130,000, and Boston at 61,000, the difference in favour of the health of Boston will appear great. We learn it is in part attributed to the superior cleanliness of our streets, which are kept with a dry surface, no water being allowed to stand on them. While on this subject we will mention that the occasional use of the Chloride of Lime, which can be had of our apothecaries, at 25 cts. per pound, is recommended as a valua-ble neutralizer of unhealthy offluvia. A large spoonful of this, dissolved in a pint of water

cleansing the barrels in which house dirt may be PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

nd sprinkled, will be sufficient to cleanse a vault

and the same may be used in less quantity for

Temperance Society among People of Color.—
meeting of colored people was held in the Wesleyan Char
in Brooklyn, N. Y. on the 14th of July, for the purpose
forming a Temperance Society. The Rev. Theodo
Wright of the Colored Presbyterian Church in New-Yor
preached a Sermon, after which the Rev. Mr. Corn
was called to the chair, and Juel Pennington was appoint
Secretary. The auxiliary constitution, recommended retary. The auxiliary constitution, recommended by New-York City Temperance Society, was adopted bout forty names were subscribed to the constitution, em-acing various ages from 9 to 60 years.—Gen. of Temp.

ameille, Pa.—A Society was formed July 5th.—Offi-Rev. A. D. Montgomery, President, John W. Pax-Vice President, John M. Albster, Secretary, "The theers agree not to drink, make, sell, buy, or offer, illed spirits." Multum in parvo.—Tel. nbr.

Concord, Va.—A Society was organized the 3d inst. resident, S. C. Anderson, Secretary, John A. Sharer: 'orty or fifty members. Some months ago the project was hought hopeless.

Tel. abr. Temperance among Printers .- In Washington City,

the light att a meeting was held, consisting chiefly of rinters. Redom Johnson, President; S. A. Elliot, Sectory. The Society is called "the Franklin Temperance for early of Washington." The constitution prohibits the raffic as well as the use.

There are 2239 members of Temperance Societies, in a State of Rhode Island.

e State of Rhode Island.

**Upper Canada.—Temperance Societies have been rmed at Prescot, and Kingston, in Upper Canada—the tter consists of 500 members. The consumption of spirits the town having diminished one half. Another Society as been formed at Henrysville, and two in Brockville and s vicinity. Societies have also been formed at Montreal and at St. Andrews—the latter numbers 170 members.

and at St. Andrews—the latter numbers 170 members.

Beecher's Sermons.—At least eix editions of Beecher's
Sermons on Intemperance have already been published
in Europe, viz. three large editions at Glasgow, one at
Dundee, one at Bradford, (Yorkshire,) and one in Ireland.

Union in England.—The Temperance Society at
Bradford, Yorkshire, has on its list of members the names
of three Church of England and three Dissenting clergymen.

of three Church of England and three Dissenting clergymen.

The publication of a mouthly sheet, called "The Temperance Society Record," has just been commenced at Glasgow. In the first number, it is estimated that there are in Scotland about fifty Temperance Societies, containing more than 4,000 members, and in Ireland from 50 to 60 Societies, with about 3,300 members.—In England there are only two, both in Yorkshine; unless we reckon the Metropolitan T. S. in London, the character of which we do not exactly know. All included in the above estimates are on the principle of entire abstinence. The earliest efforts in the cause in Scotland were made in October last. ib.

From the London World. TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

A meeting of the Bradford Temperance Society was held on Monday week, the proceeds at which created great interest in that town. The proceedings commenced on Saturday, when Professor Edgar explained, to an assembly of badies, the principles of the society, several of whom expressed their willingness to further the good work. On the evening of the same day a meeting for the discussion (in pursuance of an invitation which had been circulated) was held, when professor Edgar attended to statisfy the doubts of conscientious persons, which terminated to the satisfaction of all parties. On the evening of Sunday, a large and highly respectable congregation attended to hear the professor's discourse; in which he endeavored to establish the position, that "temperate members of society are the chief agents in promoting and perpetuating intemperance." There was a meeting at the Friends' Meeting-house in the evening, several of the principal spinners having closed their manufactories an hour earlier, to allow their men an opportunity of attending. It appears that the quantity of corn spirit consumed in England, Ireland, and Scotland, in 1829, was 22,690,270 imperial gallons; the consumption having trebled in eight years. To drinking ardent spirits three-fourth of all the beggary, one half of all the lunaties and snicides, and seven-eighths of all the errine with which the country is cursed, is attributed. The Bradford Society, which is the of all the beggary, one half of all the lunatics and suicides, and seven-eighths of all the crime with which the country is cursed, is attributed. The Bradford Society, which is the first that has been established in the North of England, and is only in its infancy, already has 160 members. The various collections amounted to 221, 10s. 11d.

ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

The last North Western Journal, published at Detroit, contains an account of the trial of Stephen G. Simmons, of that Territory, for the murder of his wife, on the 14th of June last. The witnesses were their own children, upon whose testimony the father was found guilty. The murder was committed when both husband and wife were in a state of intoxication. At the time, a quarrel arose between them, and Simmons commenced beating her, and continued the blows till his son and a neighbor interfered, when it was discovered that she was dying.—Ont. Repository.

THE FOX CAUGHT-A FACT.

A distiller not forty miles from this city, carri-A distiller not forty miles from time city, carried to N— a few months since, a quantity of spirits, and offered it to Mr. W—, a liquor merchant, for 30 cents a gallon. Mr. W. told him he did not want it. Why, said the distiller, do you not know how to make St. Croix Rum?—Take a horshead, with one third good St. Croix. Take a hogshead, with one third good St. Croix,

worth 90 cents a gallon, and fill it up with spirits at 30, and not one in ten of our common farmers will know but that it is all pure St. Croix, and you will clear 60 cents on the spirits. O, said Mr. W. that would be too bad. Why no, said the distiller, the customer will never know it, and it will be ust as good for him. But my conscience, said Mr. W., my conscience wont let me. O that is Mr. W., my conscience wont let me. O that is nothing, said the distiller. Come, you take my spirits; I do not want the money, I will take in pay a hogshead of your St. Croix. To this Mr. W. consented, and the distiller rolled in his barrels. In the course of an hour he was ready for a start home, and took his hogshead of St. Croix at 90 cents a gallon. His good West India was soon tapped and exhibited to his friends; but it did not quite answer expectation; and the distil-ler began to suspect that honest, conscientious Mr. W. was not quite so ignorant of matters and things as he appeared to be. In a few weeks he went to N. and called on Mr. W. Here his first inquiry was,—Was that, Mr. W. pure St. Croix that you sold me? O yes, pure, excellent, best quality. But was it not adulterated at all? O yes, when you was out, I followed your advice, drew off two thirds and filled up the hogshead with two barrels of your spirits. You said the consumers would not find it out, and conscience was nothing, and I should clear 60 cents on your spirits. The distiller raved, and swore he wo never trade with such a man again-a man that would so impose upon people—it was not fair.

[Hartford [Ct.] Observer.

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.
Exeter, N. H. Edition.

THE Publishers of SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE haven beard that reports are in circulation, that this Work may not be completed agreeably to the terms isstead in their proposal; hereby inform their Subscribers and the Public, hat nearly four hundred pages are already completed, and that the first Vol. will be ready for delivery to Subscribers, on or before the 20th of September next.

ANDREW POOR, Agent for the Proprietors.

Exeter, July 31, 1830.

BAGSTER'S POLYMICRIAN EDITIONS.

BAGSTER'S POLYMICRIAN EDITIONS.

THE GREEK NEW TESTAMENT, with the various readings of Griesbach's edition of 1805, the Themes of difficult words, the more important Elliptical words, with a great variety of Texts to illustrate Words and Phrasez.

A GREEK and ENGLISH LEXICON of the NEW TESTAMENT. Comprehending every word in the New Testament, as well as those in the Various Réadings of Griesbach;—the various diffuse definitions of large words being abridged with the greatest care, and rendered as clear, simple, and precise as possible. mple, and precise as possible.

CONCORDANCE of the GREEK TESTAMENT.

ontaining all the principal words in the Greek Testament, in the manner and on the basis of the celebrated work of Schmid,—affording the same facilities of reference to the

Greek Test, as Cruden does to the English Testament.

The above are uniform in size and style of execution—they are beautifully printed and done up in rich moroeco binding, with gilt leaves. For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington Street.

Aug. 11. MENTAL DISCIPLINE; or, Hints on the Culti-

MENTAL DISCIPLINE; or, Hints on the Cultivation of Intellectual and Moral Habits: addressed particularly to Students in Theology and Young Preachers. By HENRY FOSTER BURDER, M. A. From the third London edition, considerably enlarged. To which is appended, an Address on Pulpit Eloquence. By Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D. Just published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, Theological Booksellers, 47 Washington Street.

Aug. 11.

MODELS OF FEMALE CHARACTER, from MODELS OF PERMANE CHARACTER, from Scripture History. By Rev. Charles Buck, nultor of the Theological Dictionary—just published and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington Street. Also—Morris's Life of Andrew Fuller, and a few copies of Dr. Ryland's Memoir of Fuller. Aug. 11.

PINKHAM'S MEMOIRS OF LUCY COLE.

JUST published, and for sale by JAMES LORING,
No. 132, Washington Street,—A Narrative of the Life of
Miss LUCY COLE, of Sedgwick, Maine. In which is exlibited the controlling power of piety in early life. By Relickat P. Pinkham, of Sedgwick. With a frontispiece.
This little volume gives an account of her conversion; passages from her Journal; a view of her love to the Sabhath
School; extracts from her letters; her sympathy for the
sick, and her submission to God in distressing pain; her
Pastor's visit; her happy state of mind; her love to a little brother; some of her last conversations, together with
extracts from the Journal of Rev. Mr. P.—, kept at the
tone of his visiting this youth, reflections on the Narrative,
with exhortations to the young. Also, an abstract of the
sermon delivered at the funeral of Miss Cole.

Added to the above are,—Sketches of the lives of Sarah
Nye Parren, of Osterville, Susan Banckoff, of Montague, and Mrs. Sophia W. Kinball, of West Cambridge, Aug. 11. PINKHAM'S MEMOIRS OF LUCY COLE.

AMHERST ACADEMY.

AMHERST ACADEMY.

THIS school comprises three departments—the Classical, English and the School teachers. The whole is under the care of one Principal, who is furnished with competent assistance in each department. A course of studies adapted to Teachers will be attended to in the fall term, and Lectures on school teaching will be delivered during that term, by one of the College Faculty. Students in the Academy may also have the privilege of attending Prof. Hichcock's lectures in the College by paying a small fee.

An pains will be spared to give to each department a high standing, and to render the school one of the best places for preparing young men for College, or giving them a good English education.

Tuition in Classical.

of English education.

Tuition in Classical and Teachers department is 5 dol-

lars per term—in English department 4 dolls., payable in advance.

Board may be had in the Academy—and in good families at various prices, from 1 dollar to 1.75 per week. The Principal will take lads under his special charge for a year,

ne for a rea-onable compen The fall term commences on the 2d Wednesday in Sep-ember next. 3w Amherst, August 9th, 1830.

GREENFIELD BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE school designated as above, recently opened at Greenfield, Mass. has two prominent objects in view: 1st, To fit young men for College: 2d, To afford facilities for erary acquisitions, and scientific investigations to those ung men who are engaged in these pursuits, but who do The subscriber feels that he is not alone in the opin

nat schools with a similar design, and with equal ages are rare.
It differs from the numerous High Schools for boys; be-

It differs from the numerous High Schools for boys; being designed for those of greater age and attainments. It differs from common Academies; not being liable to the interruptions and hindrances, which arise from boarding in different places; and from the number being so great that talents of very different orders must be classed together. It differs from our Colleges in this respect; that while a scholar can pursue any branch of study to an equal extent, he can have the privilege of selecting his subject and devoting himself exclusively to it. Attention is also paid to French, Spanish and German languages.

The scholar has the use of Mathematical, Astronomical, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus; thus having the advantage of being at the same time leaner, experimentalist and practitioner. Several years experience in the business of teaching has convinced the subscriber, that this course is, to a certain extent, preferable to that of instruction by lectures.

stores.

Scholars will be received into the Institution at any time, when the number does not exceed twenty, to which number the school is limited.

Those who wish to enter the school are requested to him to moral character. &c.

James H. Coffin, Principal. Greenfield, August 1830. action, the following gentlemen may be

oring testimonials, as to moral character, &c

For further information, the tonowing a referred to by permission.

Rev. Jacob Abbot, Boston; Rev. William A. Hallock,
New York City; Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D. Amberst
College; Horace Leavitt, Esq. Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Moses Hallock, Plainfield, and Thomas Allen, Esq. Hinsdale.

tf August 11.

NEW BOOKS.

Lessons for Infant Sabbath Schools with a plan for onducting an Infant Class. The Javenile Speaker, by Samuel Putnam, author of Analytical Reader," &c. William's New-York Annual Register for 1830,

taining an Almanae: Civil and Judicial List with Po-al, Statistical, and other information respecting New-York and United States.

York and United States.

The Fruits of the Spirit, being a comprehensive view of the principal graces which adorn the Christian Character. By J. Thornton. For sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Weshington S. 114 Washington St. August 4

JUST Published, an Address delivered on the 28th of June, 1830, the anniversary of the Arrival of Governor Wintkrop at Charlestown. Delivered and published at the request of the Charlestown Lyceum. By Edward Ev-

rett.
Lessons for Infant Schools: with a plan for conducting

Lessons for Infant Schools: with a plan for conducting an Infant Class.

No. 1, Reflections on War, by a Layman.

Second Edition. An Address delivered at North Yarmouth, April 28, 1830, before the Cumberland Co. Temperance Societ. By Solomon Adams, Cor. Sec. of the Society. For sale by PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, Aug. 4. Aug. 4. 9, Cornhill.

IN THE PRESS—TERENTH ANDRIA. Note.

IN THE HASTAVIT Cranmore Wallace, in Usum Juven-atis Academica.

The above is intended to supply in part n defect in the

The above is intended to supply in part a defect in the present course of classical study, in the country in which no drawn is read at school or in college. The text is taken from a carefully expurgated edition.

Also a new edition of WALKER'S NEW LATTY READER, with translutions on the Hamiltonian or Bolamarian plan. RICHARDSON, LORD, & HOLBROOK, Publishers.

Aug. 4.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

For sale at the Depository of the Massachusetts Sab-bath School Union.—No. 47 Cornhill, Boston. bath School Union.—No. At Cornnii, Boston.
Mars. S. S. Union's Publications.
The Bible Class Book, Nos. 1 and 2, by Fisk and Abbott.
Conversations on the Bible, by Erodore.

Bombay Mission.
Ceylon do.
Sandwich Island do.

Sandwich Island do.

Juvenile Memoirs.

Maternal Instruction, or the History of Mrs. Murray and her Children.

—Memoir of Seth Burroughs.

Memoir of John Arch, a Cherokee young man.

Missionary Geography: or the Progress of Religion traced round the world.

Parent's Monitor and Teacher's Assistant

round the world.

Parent's Monitor and Teacher's Assistant, 2 vols.

Sabbath School Treasury, 2 vols.

Select Memoirs of Pious Individuals, 2 vols.

The Stanwood Family; or history of the Am. Tract Society.

A Short Account of Robert Cuts Whidden.

A Short Account of Robert Cuts Whidden.

Abolition of the African Slave Trade, by the British Parliament, abridged from Clarkson, 2 vols.

Memoirs of Horace Bassett Morse.

do. do. Rev. Thomas Scott, abridged for Sab. Schools.
Cutstoms of the Jews. — Skatches of Oxford Comay.

Story of Paradise Lox, for children. — Scriptural Selections.
Assembly's Shorter Catechism, illustrated by appropriate
Advice to a Young Christian, on the importance of aiming at an elevated studard of prety; (by a Village Pastor.)

Life of the Rev. Philip Henry.—Do. of Rev. John Brown.

In addition to the above, there is for sale at the Decou. In addition to the above, there is for sale at the Depository upwards of four hundred other books of various sizes wards of four hundred other books of various size ces, suitable for Sabbath School Libraries. 14. If C.C. Dean, Agent.

MEDICAL LECTURES.

MEDICAL LECTURES.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. The autumnal course of Lectures at the New-Hampshire Medical Institution for the present year will commence August 26th, and continue 13 weeks. Lectures from four to six daily. Amatomy, Surgery, and Obstetics. By Dr. Mussey. Theory and practice of Physics, Physiolegy, and Materia Medica—By Dr. Okser.

Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Natural Philosophy—By Professor Hale.

Lectures on Medical jurisprudence—By the several Prossors.

GF Surgical operations performed gratuitously before e class. For several years, the classes have had the opthe class. For several years, the classes have had the op-orthinity of witnessing a considerable number of capital perations.

[55] The anatomical museum, already extensive, and

GF The anatomical museum, already extensive, and carefully adapted to the purposes of instruction, will receive valuable additions, collected by Dr. Mussey during the present season in Europe. The Library also, will be enriched with books and plates, by the same means.

Dart. Col. Hanover, N. H. July 1830.

July 21.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

E. T. COLLINGS offers his exprisers as a content of

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

E. T. COOLIDGE offers his services as a teacher of the Organ, Plano Forte, and Singing. For terms, please apply at his residence, No. 13, La Grange Place.

Refer to Mr. Lowett, Mason.

Piano Fortes tuned at short notice. If July 14.

HOPKINS ACADEMY.

HOPKINS ACADEMY.

THE fall term of this institution situated in the pleasant village of Hadley, will commence on the first Wednesday of September next under the instruction of EZERILL RUSSELL, A. B. Preceptor, Miss MARY DWIGHT, Preceptress, with such other assistants as may be necessary.

The branches usually pursued in similar institutions, including French and Painting, are taught in this Academy. The Academy is fornished with a good Phile sophical and Chemical Apparatus and Globes.

Tutton from \$3 to \$3,50 per quarter.

Board, including washing, lights, &c. may be obtained in the most respectable families for \$1,50 per week.

N. COOLIDGE, Jr. Secretary. PIANO FORTES

MANUFACTURED and for sale at No. 402 Washington Street, (opposite the Boylston Market,) and warranted to give satisfaction, or the purchaser may have his money refunded by T. GILBERT. N. B. Piano Fortes tuned as above. NEW GOODS.

EDWARD J. LONG, No. 21 & 23 Cornhill, (late Market-street,) will open this morning a complete assort-

t of European, French, and India Dry Goods, in the Boston and New York auctions, which will be f exceedingly low. E. J. L. would observe to his friends and customers that

from arrangements he has lately made, he shall be constantly receiving Goods of every description in his line from the above sources, and feels confident in saying that it will be for the interest of purchasers to call.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings constantly on hand, by the hale, nice, or yard, we have on hand, by the bale, piece, or yard, us low as can be chased in this city.

6w

July

MAYNARD & NOYES, No. 13, and 15, Cornhill, (late Market Street.)

HAVING recently received from various sources, fresh upplies of articles in their line, are enabled to offer to surchasers, at wholesale and retail, on favorable terms, a

ge assortment of
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
CHEMICAL ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
COLOGNE WATER,

THERMOMETERS, HULL'S TRUSSES, &c. M. & N. continue to manufacture SODA, ROCHELLE, and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, INK POWDER, and LI-

MEDICINE CHESTS put up with suitable directions.
Physicians' Prescriptions, and family Medicines put up
ith care.

If May 26.

LIVERY STABLE.

Messer. PRATT & DODGE would respectfully give notice to the public generally, they have enlarged their business in the above line, and concluded an arrangement with Mr. Nebemiah Leonard, Jr. by which they will be able to fornish, at all times, during six days in the week, the best of Horses, Carriages, Coaches, and every kind of pleasure vehicles, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the city of Boston. Their Horses are good, Carriages mostly new and elegant, and their attention to business shall be unremitting. They wish it to be expressly understood, they do not let Horses nor Carriages on the Subbath day. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage; and look to those who are willing to keep the Sabbath holy by example, as well as precept, for their support.

Their establishment is to be found in Milk Street, didirectly opposite Kilby Street.

N. P. Persons desirous of patronizing the above establishment, will find it very central to business, and are respectfully solicited to call.

PRATT & DODGE.

Boston, June 23, 1830.

PIONEER STAGES.

THESE excellent Lines of Post Coaches, running between Albany, Buffido, Lewiston and Niagara Falls, and passing through Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Canandaigua, Batavia, Rochester and Lockport.

LEAVE Albany daily, except the Sabbath.—Office at No. 507, South Marker-St. near the Steam-Boat Landing;—the Eugle Tavern;—the National and Columbian Hotels.

LEAVE Buffalo daily, except the Sabbath.—Office at the Buffalo House.

LEAVE Lewiston daily, at 4 o'clock in the morning, except the Sabbath; —Office at Colt's, Lewiston Hotel.

July 1, 1820.

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WILLI

No. 34.

ROOMS OF AMERIC

Showing the want of Erisco

Number of clergymen, Number of Parishes (at Deaths per annum estin Whole No. Theological Annual increase of clergy Should this ratio o

quire TWENTY years gymen for the parishe In Twenty years I United States will lisproportion between should keep pace, in

of the country.

The above facts an late editorial article if

The writer conein rous exertions are in forth laborers. His church, in a wider set. The most importan presents itself to the f CLERICAL EDUCATION tention which its parour Missionary Society. inoperative, and the continue to be as it h PRESENT

Number of ordained mi do. Licentiates Total, ministers, Whole No. Congregation No. churches actually theorease of ministers yoar, after deducting Increase of churches, the Whole number of cauchy the state of the st

of preparatory study of preparatory study.

The stated clerk
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mentality conferred u
deemer's kingdom, it
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Licentiales by all me
emigration, has exo
churches formed in he
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unto the Lord of the by
multiply spiritual la

ly multiply spiritual la The writer might her efforts are made to byterian church cann Twenty-five years, or has sunk into the grav

Interesting 1
The minister of G. Badger, the first mi Western Reserve. An agent of the A thus writes respecting the cross of Christ.

"He is now seven been much delighted of Christ relate the his

many incidents whi ed, that have deeply will show the value of ety intend to send in the importance of be tigue, in order to be o res. Such men are to missionary ground, it than ministers of a diffed as a soldier three y. He was in many engaged the same and the same are the many engaged for services in After leaving the we ducation. He was no way to obtain assist There were no Educa Still he pursued and Still he pursued and Theological education ological educatio tled for fourteen years On being dismissed for to go into the "wester here in 1800; and af ne returned to the eas ly. He drove the fi Érie, and made his ow first man that ever dro After laboring here an or four years longer he returned to the e spent four years as a n dots. He then resu whites. He has had a hard fare and fatigue a a tree by a bear. It w ter dark while riding is house, and the rain po bear made an attack bear made an attack escape by climbing a si during the night. The tree, snapping his teet the sleeping moments morning appeared, the sionary was suffered to

> serve, and has assisted more. It must be ver the progress of improv since he came to this school—no minister—tants. Now there is incorporated academic schools, besides nume churches—not far from not quite 100,000 inhal witnessed a large nun the subjects there are I will add one more nominal salary of \$15 \$96, yet he has since I ligation of between \$ iety. I thought that esting to you, inasmue your Society promiser

has "camped" in the

Mr. B. formed the

An agent in New-H some of the towns of and those not a few, it point of self-denial and in endeavoring to su gospel. An individual quainted, and probab-